

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

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No. 8.

A Peoples' War

"The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Better Health For Berea

In another column we have the decision of our local committee on sanitation followed by a revised ordinance of the city council relative to unlawful privies within the limits of Berea.

We are confident our local officials will co-operate with the county authorities in this matter and in turn will have the hearty support of all residents in Berea to clean up and make our town a worth while place.

Lack of interest on the part of a few may become a menace to all. Why should we not learn how to regard one another?

The Adequate Training of Engineers A Patriotic Necessity

J. A. L. Waddell, one of the most prominent consulting engineers of America, has just written to Dean F. Paul Anderson of the University of Kentucky, a letter urging young men to qualify themselves as engineers. Mr. Waddell's argument in favor of young men taking up engineering as a profession is presented in a very comprehensive way in the following:

There is an imminent matter of vital importance to the American nation concerning which very little, if anything, has been said in the newspapers. I refer to the depletion of the classes in technical schools, first, by wide-spread volunteering for the army and navy, second, by conscription. This subject received much attention at the Washington meeting, on the 6th and 7th inst., of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, an organization of twenty-five years' standing and composed of most of the leading American instructors in all lines of applied science and also a few prominent practicing engineers. The meeting was addressed by such distinguished men as the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers of the U. S. Army, and the Director of the Bureau of Standards. The five sessions held by the Society on those two days were devoted almost exclusively to questions of public welfare, principally connected with the war, its subsequent conditions, and its anticipated problems.

As I attended all of these sessions from start to finish and took the deepest interest in the entire proceedings, I feel justified in making the following statements, and in claiming that they express the opinions of a number of the most profound thinkers of America:

First. The larger part of the civilized world will have to be reconstructed after the war, not excluding our own great railroad system, which undoubtedly will

have deteriorated on account of over-use and lack of adequate upkeep.

Second. Such reconstruction is almost exclusively the work of engineers.

Third. The European technical men have been killed off by thousands during the past three years; and their slaughter will not cease until the war ends. Moreover, it is more than probable that many American engineers who serve in Europe will never return to our shores, and that a large number of those who do come back will be more or less incapacitated from active professional work.

Fourth. The technical schools of all the other warring countries than ours have practically been out of commission for three years, thus cutting down there, almost to zero, the supply of new men for the engineering profession.

Fifth. The call to arms of this country both by volunteering and conscription, it is feared, will soon have reduced to about one-half the attendance of the technical schools of the United States, while instead of being halved, it ought properly to be doubled.

Sixth. In spite of the paralyzation of many lines of engineering work, due to the cessation of large constructions and to the absolute lack of capital for important new projects of a peaceful character, the demand for young graduates of technical schools by the manufacturers of war supplies is so great that there is already a marked dearth of such assistance, which dearth will be more and more accentuated as the war progresses, and as the call for ships, guns, ammunition, aeroplanes, automobiles, and other war paraphernalia increases.

Seventh. Until the United States entered the war, it was almost certain that most of the reconstruction

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IN OUR OWN STATE

Coal shipments for July from Western Kentucky and Indiana were about doubled, according to the report of Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroad War Board.

Dr. Morgan Vance of Louisville, Lieutenant in the First Medical Corps sent to France by the United States, has been wounded, according to a telegram received by his mother, Mrs. Morgan Vance, Monday.

The final parade Sunday of the 4,000 Kentucky soldiers at Camp Stanley was witnessed by nearly 20,000 persons. Governor Stanley, Gen. Williams, and Adjt. Gen. Ellis, who reviewed the troops, expressed satisfaction with the training and condition of the battalion.

Despite hardships in the form of scarcity of labor and fertilizer, the winter wheat crops in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin are expected to show the increase counted upon by the Government. Kentucky is looked to for 1,000,000 acres of wheat.

Major General Henry T. Allen, Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, who recently was promoted from Brigadier General, is a native of Sharpesburg, where he was born April 14, 1859. In 1875 and 1876 he attended Georgetown College and a few years later graduated at West Point. He first was assigned to a cavalry regiment and served on frontier duty and as a member of an exploration party in Alaska. General Allen also was military attaché to the United States embassy in Russia for a time. During the Spanish-American War he served in the Santiago campaign as Major and Adjutant General, and for gallantry in action in the battle of Caney he was recommended for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel. Later he was first military and then civil Governor of the Island of Leyte, and did good work in Samar. Of late he has been in command of Fort Riley, Kansas.

Logan Officials Arrested On Federal Warrants Which Charge Conspiracy

Sheriff James S. Taylor, a member of the exemption board of Logan County and County Judge J. W. Edwards were arrested at Russellville Monday on a charge of conspiring to violate the provisions of the selective draft law. Both were held for examining trial of August 29, and released on \$5,000 bail each by United States Commissioner George H. Hardy.

Taylor is charged with promising exemptions to drafted men in exchange for political support and Edwards is accused of conspiracy in connection with the charge, but the alleged extent was not outlined by B. H. Lytleton, special agent for the Department of Justice, who secured the warrants.

Taylor was removed from the board and J. Warden Linton appointed. Taylor charges his arrest is due to political opponents. Both he and Edwards deny the charge.

Patriotic Week to Start on September 25

Assurance that a patriotic week will be held throughout Kentucky, starting September 25, was given Saturday by the subscription of \$2,550 by individuals and counties of the closing session of the State Council for National Defense at The Seelbach in Louisville. J. D. Crenshaw asked for funds to finance the council's work, and within five minutes twenty-four counties and two individuals had responded.

A patriotic campaign to reach every individual in the State such as was never conducted before is planned. Congressional district chairmen of the council will organize speakers and arrange with the county committeemen for rallies. Local speaking talent will be used whenever possible, but a large force of volunteers will assist in the work.

Public officials throughout the State will be asked to postpone all possible activities and take part. The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and other civic bodies also will be invited to help. Mass meetings are scheduled for Saturday, and the ministers of all churches will deliver patriotic sermons on the closing Sunday. This programme was prepared by the Committee on Speakers and Public Meetings, of

(Continued on Page Five)

U. S. NEWS

Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, in a formal statement Saturday night, urged Americans to reduce the consumption of flour one pound per person per week. He declares unless this was done America and her allies faced a 400,000,000 bushel wheat deficit.

In a statement given out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo the War Insurance Bill is characterized as one of the most significant and progressive measures introduced in Congress since the declaration of war. Its provisions offer the most liberal protection for families of American soldiers and sailors extended by any Government, it is declared.

The railroads of the United States are facing the greatest transportation problem in the history of the nation, due to the fact that 687,000 drafted men, nearly 400,000 National Guardsmen and the fall crops of the nation must be moved during the next two months, according to a statement issued Sunday night by the American Railway Association. The Railroads' War Board Sunday night announced that the first 200,000 drafted men would be hauled to the cantonments between September 5 and 9.

MAY LEVY MORE TAX ON PROFITS

Sentiment in Senate Favors Higher Rates.

FAIL TO INVOKE CLOTURE

Passage of Revenue Bill Not Expected Before Next Week—Tax on War Profits May Exceed 50 Per Cent—Would "Conscript" Wealth.

Washington, Aug. 21.—More widespread sentiment in favor of adding to the total of the war tax bill by imposing higher rates on war profits and income surtaxes became manifest with the opening of the third week of debate.

Speeches advocating such increases were made by Senators Johnson of California, Hollis of New Hampshire and Jones of New Mexico. Senator LaFollette is also expected to make his address in favor of levying virtually all war taxes upon incomes and war profits. Senator King is preparing a substitute bill providing much higher rates on these sources.

No action was taken by the senate during the day and little progress has been made on the bill. After Senator LaFollette's speech, however, it is planned to proceed with the actual consideration of the incomes and war profits sections. Leaders have telegraphed all absentees to be present though they do not expect final action on the two principal disputes before Wednesday nor passage of the bill before next week.

The finance committee disapproved invoking cloture, but Senator Simmons plans soon to have a day fixed by agreement for a final vote.

In advocating greater federal levies on war profits and millionaires' incomes, Senator Johnson said American youth had been conscripted and that swollen fortunes coined from the blood of the nation "also should be drafted." He recommended that the government take 80 per cent of war profits, as Great Britain does, and half of millionaires' incomes. Senator LaFollette-Gore-Thomas minority report of the finance committee for higher rates on incomes and profits, also advocated taking 80 to 90 per cent of war profits, but expressed the opinion that the senate could not now be induced to levy over 50 per cent. The present bill is designed to assess about 26 per cent.

Senator LaFollette introduced two amendments to the income tax section on behalf of the minority. One proposed increase in surtaxes on incomes between \$5,000 and \$47,500 and a maximum of 33 per cent on all over \$47,500. An alternative amendment would have the principal surtaxes apply to incomes of from \$5,000 to \$17,500, with a maximum of 33 per cent on those over the latter figure.

Senator New of Indiana also introduced an amendment proposing that in the computation of normal profits industries which experienced abnormal depression during 1911, 1912 and 1913, the pre-war period fixed by the bill, could select any of the four years from 1909 to 1913 as the basis of fixing normal profits.

FRENCH SCORE GAIN AT VERDUN

Capture Strong Defenses on Eleven Mile Front.

ITALIANS WIN BIG SUCCESS

German Defense Lines Are Penetrated at Numerous Points by French on Both Sides of the River Meuse—Over 4,000 Prisoners Taken.

London, Aug. 21.—French troops scored a smashing victory on the Verdun front, according to the official report issued by the Paris war office. The French have captured the enemy defenses on both sides of the River Meuse over a front of more than eleven miles, penetrating the German line at numerous points to a depth of a mile and quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners already have been taken.

A dispatch to the Temps says that in one hour and twenty minutes the first French objective had been attained and German prisoners were passing to the rear. The artillery preparation for the attack ended at 4:40 o'clock in the morning when the troops opened the assault between Avocourt wood and Bezonvaux.

"No adjectives can give an idea of the infernal action of the artillery which lasted three days," says the dispatch. Hill 304, Dead Man's Hill and Talou Ridge were plowed up completely by the French fire and the enemy was obliged to abandon his first line. The attacking columns pressed forward from trench to trench capturing a number of defense lines.

The Italians have won a brilliant success in the opening phase of their new offensive on a thirty-seven-mile front from the region of Tolmino to a point near the Adriatic. Rome reports that the Italians already have captured 7,500 prisoners and have effected a new crossing of the Isonzo river.

Italians Fighting Hard. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says that, according to report received from Austria, the battle now raging on the Isonzo front of the Austro-Italian theater is characterized as the most violent ever fought there. The advances add that it is believed by the Austrians and Germans that the Italians are making an attempt to break through to Trieste.

A colossal number of new guns have been brought into the fight, for which the Italians had been preparing for weeks. Italian aviators dropped proclamations over the Austrian lines saying that the bombardment will be continued for many hours.

Northwest of Lens amidst the trenches and railway cuttings which form the last line of German defense in that quarter, the Canadians have succeeded in establishing strong posts in a special trench which was the scene of desperate and indecisive fighting two days ago.

These new posts give command of the last bit of ground from which the defenders of the city could overlook the advance from the west. They are now in a hollow all around the front which swings about Lens in semicircle form.

The eastern exits from the city are now subjected to a constant and harassing fire of the artillery and machine guns. This makes the bringing up of provisions and supplies of ammunition very difficult.

The Avion front was strongly held by the Germans as protection to Sal-laumes, a large mining village southeast of Lens, where many guns withdrawn from the German forward area to escape capture are now located.

German prisoners speak with bitterness of seeing their guns in process of withdrawal while the infantry was sent forward with insufficient artillery support. The loss of guns still appears to be more important in the eyes of the German commanders than the loss of men.

Can't Exempt Police and Firemen.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secretary Baker has ruled that the draft law can not be construed to permit any general exemption of policemen or firemen. These classes may present claims for exemption on grounds of indispensability, but Baker feels the men really indispensable will be above draft age.

Two on Draft Board Sentenced.

New York, Aug. 21.—Dr. S. J. Bernfeld and Louis I. Cherey, indicted members of exemption board No. 99, entered pleas of guilty to a charge of conspiracy to obstruct the draft law when they were about to be placed on trial. They were sentenced to two years each in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

WORLD NEWS

A report from Rigaul, Quebec, estimated the dead in the Curtiss & Harvey powder explosion at from seventeen to twenty-five persons.

The new residence of Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed Russian Emperor, is at Tobolok, a Western Siberian town, according to official announcement made at Petrograd.

The French Government, trying to solve the problem of the cost of living, Sunday, issued a decree authorizing the formation of local committees in each canton to supervise selling prices of the necessities of life.

The German Government will reply to the Pope's peace note only after careful deliberation and in accord with its allies, it is announced. The German newspapers hesitate to express opinions upon the subject. Paris newspapers give the message a cool reception.

The present week will witness the meeting in Berlin of the Main Committee of the German Reichstag. It is considered probable that at this session of the committee the Pope's peace proposal will be discussed and that there will be a frank debate on political, military and economic questions.

England's supply of wheat at present is nearly one-fourth larger than at this time last year, and with reasonable economy there is no chance of starving England, Premier Lloyd-George declared in the House of Commons Thursday. He declared Germany was now not able to hold her own and that the submarine menace was being met and overcome.

The Lafayette Squadron, composed of American aviators, played its part in the French air raids reported on Saturday, when, it was announced, 28,000 pounds of explosives were dropped on German military establishments and railways. Corp. Harold Willis of Boston has not returned from the raid, which resulted in a number of aerial fights with the Germans.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria continues to counter attack the positions on the Lens front taken by the Canadians, and some bitter hand-to-hand fighting has resulted. The French have advanced again east of the Steenbeke River. Berlin admits the loss of Langemark to the British. On the Aisne attacks directed by the German Crown Prince were repulsed. Aviators of both sides have been very active, Entente flyers destroying thirty German airplanes and damaging twenty-one others. In Rumania the Austro-Germans are still attacking, while fighting on the Caucasian front is reported.

Again the great Anglo-French war machine has struck the Germans in Flanders and again it has been successful. The village of Langemark and other important positions were taken Thursday and more than 1,800 prisoners already have been counted. The latest blow in the Ypres area was on a front of nine miles, and only on the extreme right were the allied forces unable to make progress. The Germans resisted stubbornly, suffering heavy losses, but on the greater part of the front they were forced to leave valuable positions in the possessions of the Allies. Throughout Thursday bitter fighting continued. On the left the French occupied the ground between the Yser Canal and Martjevaart and then drove the Germans from the important bridgehead of Dreirachten.

Kaiser Visits Fleet.

Amsterdam, Aug. 21.—At the end of his visit to the German high sea fleet at Wilhelmshaven, Emperor William issued a statement to the fleet expressing his confidence and satisfaction with the German navy.

N. Y. Wants Aid Against I. W. W.

Washington, Aug. 21.—New York state as well as the far northwest desires federal aid in the form of hundreds of special deputies to cope with the I. W. W. menace, it was learned from official sources.

Only two seasons are mentioned in the Bible—summer and winter. They signify the two grand divisions of the year, the warm and cold seasons (Pa. lxxiv, 17; Zach. xiv, 8).

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PAGE 8.—East Kentucky News Letters.

It is important that no letting down of interest in educating the youth of the land be permitted. The article on this page shows clearly the importance attached to engineering.

"Seventeen" is certainly taking well, judging from the many favorable comments received.

The advertisement of the sale of property of the late W. L. Todd, on page 8, will continue through two days. Some bargains in land, crops, and stock will be had there. You should not fail to be present.

No other paper follows up the Berea soldier boys as does The Citizen. Friends of the boys will be doing them a great favor by having The Citizen sent to them. Attend to it now so the boys may get the greatest enjoyment out of camp life. It may be the last and greatest kindness you may show them. Send us the dollar and we will insure the boys the latest from home.

NAVY AND ARMY GUARD OUR BOYS

Secretary Daniels Determined
to Abolish Temptations.

NEWPORT AS AN EXAMPLE

One of the Greatest Responsibilities
Resting on the Government is to Re-
turn Young Men to Their Homes Un-
sullied—We Are Proud of the Moral
Standard of Our Men.

The following signed article by the
secretary of the navy is furnished by
the publicity bureau of the Y. M. C. A.
war work council:

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Of all the sacrifices that have been
made, that are being made or that will
be made for our country in this war,
there is no sacrifice so heroic, so un-
selfish, so terrible, as the sacrifice of
the mother who sends her son, in his
strong, clean young manhood, from the
protecting influence of his home, with
no one near to guide or advise him save
his military superiors. No man can
fully realize what this sacrifice means.
Only a mother's heart can understand.

Of all the responsibilities, in these
hours of heavy responsibilities, that
are laid upon the civilian heads of the
army and the navy, there is, after all,
no responsibility more weighty, more
solemn, more fraught with terrible re-
sults if evaded, than this responsibility
of acting in a mother's place toward
these splendid youths on whom the na-
tion rests its hope of existence.

The young sailor or soldier of today
will form no small part of the nation's
very lifeblood in the times of peace
following. To consider now their moral
as well as their physical well being is
not the narrow view; it is the broad
view, the big, farsighted view of
things. I have no patience with those
who sneer at any attempt to keep our
young men as sound in mind as they
are in body, to send them back as wor-
thy to become the leaders of the nation
in times of peace as if they had not
had the horrible experience of war, be-
cause there is no view so utterly one-
sided, so utterly unmilitary in the big-
gest sense of the word, so ostrich-like,
so entirely opportunistic, petty and
contemptible, as the attitude which
considers these boys as so much "can-
non fodder," to be drilled with gun and
bayonet, to be taught to obey military
commands and then through neglect
of their moral well being to be thrown
back upon their country after the war
debased in morals, broken in health,
like so many squeezed oranges, a poi-
son in our body politic, instead of a
strong, invigorating new life. That is
the policy which those who are arguing
that we should ignore matters of mor-
ality would have us seriously consider.

What "Military" Means.

Those who prate that interest in this
matter is "unmilitary" show a sad ig-
norance of what "military" means.
There is nothing so important from a
military standpoint as the morale of
the men, and morale and morals in the
long run are synonymous. Nature in-
variably punishes the offender against
her laws by disease. A sailor or a sol-
dier to be efficient must be healthy; to
be healthy he must be clean living. A
man in the military service stricken by
any of the diseases that follow excess
or unclean living is as dead for mili-
tary purposes as if he were stricken by
the enemy's fire.

Napoleon has said that "an army
travels on its belly." It is equally true
that it fights with its soul. No army
of degenerates could win in the cruel-
ling test of endurance of modern war-
fare against an army of clean, fresh
young manhood, with all their vigor
of mind and body unimpaired. Such is
my belief, and such, I know, is the be-
lief of the secretary of war.

So much for the theory. What have
we done in the navy and army to put
this theory into practice?

Newport as an Example.

Perhaps the practical example of
Newport is the best answer—not that
Newport was in any way a modern
Sodom, not that it was a crying scan-
dal of the nation, but rather because it
represented in its viewpoint and its
morals the careless indifference of so
many of our cities toward those who
are strangers within their gates as to
what they did to occupy their time. So
far, indeed, as the openness of vice is
concerned Newport was somewhat
complacent. Into this careless, thought-
less summer resort were suddenly
placed some thousands of young men,
fresh from their homes, free from all
restraints they had known.

When I first took up this matter
with the state authorities it was re-
ferred to the Newport officials for a
report. The reply was one of mild
wonder at my questions and a frank
and ingenuous admission that it was
true that there were gambling resorts
and houses of ill fame, easily acces-
sible to any youth with money in his
pocket, but that on the whole condi-
tions were very satisfactory.

There are today many small towns
and cities far more dangerous to the
morals of the youths who live therein
than is Newport. And as at Newport,
so will it be everywhere our enlisted
youths are stationed if it lies in the
power of this great government of
ours to make it so.

What I am doing in respect to the
navy the secretary of war is doing
with equal vigor as regards the army.

The Ticket

It Led to Com-
plications

By AGNES G. BROGAN

There was the girl again! Billy
Thornton frowned at her sudden en-
trance into the car—not that there was
anything about the fresh, interested
countenance to call forth a masculine
frown. Jane Wilder was exactly the
opposite kind of girl. But Billy never
had met her and was more anxious to
meet her than for anything else in the
world, and, though she was always ap-
pearing in most unexpected places in a
delightfully disturbing manner, still
she, the ideal, remained as far distant
as some beautiful, wonderful star.

"How," mused Billy to himself—
"how in the world could the proper
meeting be brought about?" Some-
times he was pleased to fancy a re-
sponsive interest in the girl's glance of
quickly veiled recognition in their sev-
eral encounters. "How—oh, how?"

"So glad to see you, dearie," mur-
mured an old lady, bending over his
divinity from the seat behind. "You
are on your way to the child welfare
meeting, of course. How busy you
keep yourself with everything of an
uplifting nature! I don't see how you
do it."

The girl laughed as she turned around.
Billy's heart thumped in sympathy
with the clear joyousness of the sound.
Never had he heard her voice or laugh
before, and in nothing was she disap-
pointing. Recklessly he allowed the
windows of his office, where Braydon
was waiting to see him upon an impor-
tant commission, to fade into distance.
He would sit here in this seat until the
girl left the car.

"Oh, I am not voluntarily busy," she
answered the old lady, "just drawn
into the work by my friends. Meetings
are all this week, you know—evenings
for the men. We must interest voters.
Lilis is one of the ushers, so it was
she who solicited my aid, the dean of
our old college being tonight's speaker."

"I would like to go," the old lady re-
sponded. Eagerly the girl fumbled in
her purse. "So sorry," she said at
length. "I have no more tickets, and
admission is all by ticket invitation."

She jumped to her feet. "My cor-
ner!" she cried. "Goodbye, Mrs. West."
It was then that Billy heard the cov-
eted name.

"Goodbye, Jane Wilder," said the old
lady.

"Jane Wilder." Mentally he echoed
the name. "It was like her somehow."
To him it sounded quaint and sweet.
He was planning as he brushed through
the crowd in the streets to obtain tick-
ets in some manner for that evening's
"welfare" meeting. It would be in the
auditorium, of course, and she had
said by invitation only. He remem-
bered reading an account of the affair
in the papers. Former pupils of the
college represented by the speaker
were to act as ushers. Surely one
might speak to an usher, and surely
one might select one's particular usher.
Billy began to whistle.

The low but merry tune seemed to
annoy rather than cheer the tall young
man who swung impatiently about in
Billy's pet office chair.

"Great Scott," Braydon ejaculated in
greeting, "you come in more than thirty
minutes late and happy as a May
day! I went without my own lunch in
order to get over here on time, while
you—"

"Say," remarked Billy absently,
"where can a fellow get tickets for to-
night's child welfare meeting?"

Braydon's feet came to the floor with
a bang. "What's the matter with you,
Thornton?" he asked.

Billy waved the question impatiently
aside. "Where can I get them?" he in-
sisted.

"How the dickens do I know?" the
man replied. Suddenly he glanced at
Billy's eager face. "Why this unusual
interest in a strange cause?" he asked.

Deliberately Billy seated himself in
an opposite chair. "There is a girl,"
he answered seriously, "whom I am
very anxious to meet. She will be
there tonight. Among that old college
crowd we must have mutual acquaint-
ances. If you can direct me to any one
who might possibly have a spare ticket
of invitation I'd be obliged. That's all."

His friend considered. "Why, there's
Jack Maynard," he said. "His wife
was a student at that college. I'll
speak to him. Before we get down to
business, what's the name of this girl,
Billy? Might know her myself."

Thornton's eyes took on their previ-
ous reminiscent gleam. "Wilder," he
repeated softly. "Jane Wilder."

In the desperate hope of hearing from
Jack Maynard he lingered in the of-
fice long past closing time and at last
was rewarded by the appearance of a
messenger bearing an envelope marked,
with the date, "Ticket to auditorium
meeting." Billy's sinking spirits soared
to their highest level. That very even-
ing he should see her again at least—
that evening. There was not much
time for dinner. The auditorium would
be crowded.

For a moment as he waited in the
entrance Billy's eyes roved excitedly
among the white gown'd tiers of ush-
ers. Then at length he spied her. She
was even more charming with her un-
covered golden head than in the fetch-
ing hats of his remembrance, and—
yes, she was coming slowly toward
him. A rather stout woman usher put
out her hand.

"Ticket, please," she demanded. But

Billy smiled in the direction of the on-
coming little figure.

"Waiting," he said. Miss Jane Wil-
der's gaze was entirely impersonal.
Silently she accepted and read his
ticket; then "Oh!" she breathed.
Vaguely troubled, he glanced down at
the golden head. Surprise, disappoint-
ment—what was it that showed for a
moment in the eyes upraised to his?

"This way," she said, and Billy fol-
lowed her down the aisle. But at the
choice seat designated the stout over-
seeing usher reappeared.

"Must be some mistake," she argued
loudly. "This section reserved for ush-
ers and their husbands only. Let me
see your ticket." Billy was about to
apologize and withdraw—other fortu-
nate possessors of nearby seats inter-
estedly watched the outcome—when his
director's voice sounded distinctly.

"It's all right, Mrs. Sayles," she said.
"The ticket reads, 'Mr. and Mrs. Jack
Maynard.' Mrs. Maynard is not here
this evening, but she ushered at this
afternoon's meeting."

Before Billy could collect his senses,
before he could deny to the one girl in
all the world this fatal imputation, the
two white clad women, whispering,
moved away together. And to this end
had his scheming led him. The girl
whose love he craved was now, through
a senseless mistake, removed from him
forever. Henceforth he was in her
eyes but the wedded husband of a cer-
tain Mrs. Jack Maynard. Why hadn't
he glanced at the confounded ticket in-
stead of rushing with it like a fool?

Despairingly Billy looked about, after
the oration, if here he might still find
one friend, perhaps also of her ac-
quaintance, but all were strangers, not
one familiar face. Broodingly he made
his way to the door. Out in the vesti-
bule he lingered to throw on his coat,
and presently from a merry, chattering
throng she made her way to him.

The wonder of her sudden presence
there at his side, the smile that was
unmistakably for him, held him for
the moment speechless.

"I hope the evening has been a pleas-
ant one," she said and held out her
hand. Billy saw that the hand was
extending to him a small white enve-
lope and took it. Then his dream
abruptly ended.

"A ticket for the mothers' meeting
tomorrow, Mr. Maynard," she said.
"Please give it to your wife."

Before his denying lips could even
form a reply she had vanished. It was
a decidedly grouchy Billy Thornton
whom his tall friend found in the office
the next day.

"Enjoy the uplift meeting?" Braydon
casually inquired.

"The deuce!" answered Billy.

"As to that Miss Wilder," the friend
went on. "Happen to know people
who in turn know her. Take you over
to meet her if you like."

Billy's frown evaporated. "To-
night?" he asked crisply.

"Tonight," replied Braydon.

Billy banged down the cover of his
desk in a spirit of joyful anticipation.
In ten minutes he would explain all
to her. And after that—well, if he
didn't win out in the old game of love
it would not be because with all his
heart and soul he had not tried. He
wished that Braydon would refrain
from entering into that old business
problem on the way to the house where
he was to meet her. He wanted to go
over in his mind the things that he
would say.

Before he realized it they were in the
brilliantly lighted reception room and
he was bowing before a sweet faced
woman presented as Mrs. Jack May-
nard, who immediately, taking Billy in
charge, led him to a girlish figure at
the farther end of the room.

"Miss Wilder," she announced rather
absently and hurried back to his friend.
The "one girl" smiled up at him.

"We are not quite strangers," she
said, "but I am afraid you forgot to
give the ticket to Mrs. Maynard. She
was absent, I noticed, from the after-
noon meeting, and you—"

"Miss Wilder"—it was the interrupt-
ing voice of Braydon—"come here just
a moment, please, to settle a dispute."

Billy savagely ground his heel on the
rug as others came to claim the girl's
attention, keeping her from him. When
was this silly affair to be straightened?
Where was the real Jack Maynard?

Interminably the evening dragged
and no opportunity for a further word
with the girl of his dreams. In her
eyes he was now no doubt just the un-
interesting husband of her hostess,
while in his eyes—Billy rapturously
caught his breath as he looked at her—
she grew each moment fairer.

In sudden determination he crossed
to where she sat before the piano.

"I want to talk to you," he said.

The girl's fingers rested upon the
keys. Half turning, she looked up at
him.

"I—I'm not Jack Maynard," Billy
blurted out desperately, "and I'm not
married. It was a confounded—I beg
your pardon—only a borrowed ticket."

The laughing challenge of her eyes
gave him sudden courage. "I have
wanted—no, that's not the word—I
have desired above all things for
months to meet you," he went on, then
paused. His eyes were saying more.
"My name is Thornton," he ended ab-
ruptly—"William Thornton."

Miss Jane Wilder arose and stood be-
fore him. "I know it," she said quiet-
ly, "and I knew it all along. Back
there at church that day a friend point-
ed you out to me. Yesterday when
Jack Maynard asked for a ticket for
you to the meeting it was I who sug-
gested that he lend you his." She
laughed softly. "It was wicked of me
to pretend," she admitted—"wicked,
but—it did not take you so long to
bring this"—she paused and held out
her hand—"about."

Fervently Billy grasped the proffered
hand; fervently he bent to look down
into the girl's face. Then deep and
happily he sighed. "At last!" breathed
Billy.

The Five Tires

Take No Chances in Tire Buying

There is risk in a chance—but not when you buy a tire of known quality—of known endurance.

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The Scrap Book

Useless Effort.

He staggered into the doctor's office and demanded to see the doctor at once. He was a very sick man, or at least such he appeared to be, and he wobbled wearily to a chair and flopped into it, limp and languid.



Then the doctor entered and after a hasty glance at the crumpled specimen of humanity before him cheerily inquired, "Well, what seems to be the matter?" The patient looked at the medical man reproachfully. "Seems?" he echoed, with pained sarcasm. "Seems?" "Well, well—what is the matter?" "If I knew I wouldn't come here to ask."

"How do you feel?" "Rotten!" "Let me see your tongue." "It's no use, doc. No tongue can tell how sick I am!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Go Straight and Do It.
If you have something hard to do, Just go to work and do it. If you conclude to put it off, You're pretty sure to rue it. The task that's dreaded is the one That needs your first attention, And, doing it, you may escape A lot of reprehension.

Pitch in and do the hard thing first!
Let easy ones come after. Make this your rule, and life will mean A lot of joy and laughter. But if you let the hard things go Your enemies will taunt you With serious duties unperformed, And all your life they'll haunt you.

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Succeeding in Success.
In building your success there are always two important steps connected with each separate advance. First there is the clear outlining, picturing, visualizing of just what you want and intend to accomplish, which should be backed up by your faith, will, earnest purpose and affirmation of success; second, the putting into action of all your forces to bring about the result. Center your concentration, your energy, your planning, upon carrying out the processes by which you expect to achieve results. Here will, tenacity, the following down of everything that will help on the desired result, will show cumulative effects and carry you forward toward success.—Nautilus.

The Humming Bird Flower.

Alitudo avasisis, the wonderful so called "humming bird flower" of the plains of eastern Turkey, stands unique and alone among the many specimens of floral mimicry that have been classified by modern botanists. It is a beautiful blossom of variegated hues, the total length of the entire flower being about one and three-quarter inches. As one might imagine from its name, it is an exact image of a miniature humming bird. The breast is green, the wings deep rose color, the throat yellow and the head and beak almost pure black. The only particular in which it is not a perfect bird is that the stem gives it the appearance of having but a single leg and foot.

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Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER III. Truculence.

CLEMATIS frowned and sneezed as the infinitesimal particles of sachet powder settled in the lining of his nose. But his conscience compelled him to persist in his attempt to solve the mystery. Hence he sought to place his nose in contact with Flop's, for he had perceived on the front of the mysterious stranger a button something which might possibly be a nose.

Flop evaded the contact. He felt that he had endured enough from this Apache and that it was nearly time to destroy him. Having no experience of battle, save with bedroom slippers and lace handkerchiefs, Flop had little doubt of his powers as a warrior. Betrayed by his majestic self importance, he had not the remotest idea that he was small. Usually he saw the world from a window or from the seat of an automobile or over his mistress's arm.

From these various ignorances of his sprang his astonishing, his incredible, valor. Clematis, with head lowered close to Flop's, perceived something peering at him from beneath the tangled curtain of cotton, violet scented stuff which seemed to be the upper part of Flop's face. It was Flop's eye, a red rimmed eye and sore, and so demoniacally malignant that Clematis, indescribably startled, would have withdrawn his own countenance at once, but it was too late. With a fearful oath Flop sprang upward and annexed himself to the under lip of the horrified Clematis.

Miss Parcher and her guest turned, screaming. Clematis' self command went all to pieces. Mr. Watson endeavored to kick Clematis without ruining Flop—a difficult matter.

Flop was bareheaded from the first, and the mystery is where he learned the dog cursing that he did. In spite of the David and Goliath difference in size, it would be less than justice to deny that a very fair dog fight took place. Genesis relieved himself of the burden of the washbowl upon his back and watched the combat in simple pleasure. A furious young person struck him a frantic though harmless blow with a pink parasol.

"You stop them," she screamed, "or I'll have you arrested!"

"You, Clem?" he shouted. And instantly Clematis was but a whitish and brownish streak along the hedge. He ran like a dog in a moving picture when they speed the film, and he shot from sight once more round the corner, while Flop, still cursing, was seized and squeezed in his mistress' embrace.

But she was not satisfied. "Where's that laundryman with the tin thing on his head?" she demanded. "He ought to be arrested for having such a dog. It's his dog, isn't it? Where is he?"

Genesis turned and looked round about the horizon, mystified. William Sylvanus Baxter and the clothes boiler had disappeared from sight.

"If he owns that dog," asserted the still furious owner of Flop, "I will have him arrested. Where is he? Where is that laundryman?"

"Why, he," Genesis began slowly, "he ain't no laundryman." He came to an uncertain pause. If she chose to assume, with quick feminine intuition, that the dog was William's and that William was a laundryman it was not Genesis' place to enlighten her. "Tic-larly," he reflected, "since she talk so free about gittin' people 'rested.' He became aware that William had squirmed through the hedge and now lay prostrate on the other side of it, but this, likewise, was something within neither his duty nor his inclination to reveal.

"This here laundryman," said Genesis, resuming, "this here laundryman what own the dog, I reckon he mus' hopped on 'at street car what went by." "Well, he ought to be arrested!" she said, and, pressing her cheek to Flop's, she changed her tone. "Is sum's kittle heart a-beatin' so floppy? Um's own mummy make ums all right, um's p'ebus Flop!"

Then, with the consoling Miss Parcher's arm about her, and Mr. Watson even more dazzled with love than when he had first met her, some three hours past, she made her way between the tubs and passed on down the street. Not till the three and Flop were out of sight did William come forth from the hedge. In silence then they resumed their journey. Clematis was waiting for them at the corner ahead.

That evening, at about half past o'clock, dinner being over and Mr. and Mrs. Baxter (parents of William) seated in the library, Mrs. Baxter said: "I think it's about time for you to go and dress for your Emerson club meeting, papa, if you intend to go." "Do I have to dress?" Mr. Baxter asked plaintively. "I'm getting enough not to have to, and I'm

think, mamma?" he urged appealingly. "When a man's my age?"

"Nonsense!" she said. "Your figure is exactly like William's. It's the figure that really shows age first, and yours hasn't begun to." And she added briskly, "Go along like a good boy and get it over."

Mr. Baxter rose submissively and went upstairs to do as he was bid. But after fifteen or twenty minutes, during which his footsteps had been audible in various parts of the house, he called down over the banisters: "I can't find my evening clothes! They aren't anywhere in the house!"

"Where did you put them the last time you wore them?" she called.

"I don't know."

"All right; I'll come," she said, putting her clothing upon the table and rising. "Men never can find anything," she observed.

Search high, search low, no trace of Mr. Baxter's evening clothes were to be found. "Perhaps William could find them," said Mrs. Baxter, a final confession of helplessness.

But William was no more to be found than the missing apparel. William, in fact, after spending some time in the lower back hall, listening to the quest above, had just gone out through the kitchen door. And after some ensuing futile efforts Mr. Baxter was forced to proceed to his club in the accommodations of business.

As he passed the house of Mr. Parcher he noted the fine white shape of a masculine evening bosom gleaming in the moonlight on the porch. A dainty figure in white sat beside it, and there was another white figure present, though this was so small that Mr. Baxter did not see it at all. It was the figure of a tiny doglet, and it reposed upon the black masculine knees that belonged to the evening bosom.

Mr. Baxter heard a dulcet voice.

"He is indifferink, isn't he, sweetest Flop?" Seriously, though, Mr. Watson was telling me about you today. He says you're the most indifferent man he knows. He says you don't care two minutes whether a girl lives or dies. Isn't he a mean ole wicked sing, p'ebus Flop?"

The reply was inaudible, and Mr. Baxter passed on, having recognized nothing of his own.

"These young fellows don't have any trouble finding their dress suits, I guess," he murmured, "not on a night like this."

Thus William, after a hard day, came to the gates of his romance, entering those portals of the moon in triumph. At one stroke his dashing raiment gave him high superiority over Johnnie Watson and other rivals who might loom.



"You stop them, or I'll have you arrested!"

William's period of peculiar sensitiveness dated from that evening, and Jane in particular caused him a great deal of anxiety. In fact, he began to feel that Jane was a mortification which his parents might have spared him, with no loss to themselves or to the world.

For one thing, her passion for bread and butter, covered with apple sauce and powdered sugar, was getting to be a serious matter. Secretly William was not yet so changed by love as to be wholly indifferent to this refection himself, but his consumption of it was private, whereas Jane had formed the habit of eating it in exposed places, such as the front yard or the sidewalk. Mrs. Baxter was pleasantly engaged with a sprinkling can and some small

flowerbeds, and Jane, having returned from various sidewalk excursions, stood close by, her hands replenished with the favorite food and her chin rising and falling in gentle motions. Upon this calm scene came William, plunging round a corner of the house, furious yet plaintive.

"You've got to do something about that child!" he began. "I cannot stand it!"

Jane looked at him dumbly, not ceasing, however, to eat, while Mrs. Baxter thoughtfully continued her sprinkling.

"You've been gone all morning, Willie," she said. "I thought your father mentioned at breakfast that he expected you to put in at least two hours a day on your mathematics and—"

"That's neither here nor there," William returned vehemently. "I just want to say this: If you don't do something about Jane I will! Just look at her! Look at her, I ask you! That's just the way she looked half an hour ago out on the public sidewalk in front of the house when I came by here with Miss Pratt! That was pleasant, wasn't it—to be walking with a lady on the public street and meet a member of my family looking like that? Oh, lovely!"

In the anguish of this recollection his voice cracked, and though his eyes were dry, his gestures wept for him. Plainly he was about to reach the most lamentable portion of his narrative. "And then she hollered at me! She hollered, 'Oh, Willie!' Here he gave an imitation of Jane's voice, so damnable that Jane ceased to eat for several moments and drew herself up with a kind of dignity. "She hollered, 'Oh, Willie!' at me!" he stormed. "Anybody would think I was about six years old! She hollered, 'Oh, Willie,' and she rubbed her stomach and slushed apple sauce all over her face, and she kept hollering, 'Willie!' with her



"Just look at her! Look at her, I ask you!"

mouth full. "Willie, look! Good! Bread and butter and apple sauce and sugar. I bet you wish you had some. Willie!"

"You did eat some the other day," said Jane. "You ate a whole lot. You eat it every chance you get."

"You hush up!" he shouted and returned to his description of the outrage. "She kept following us! She followed us, hollering, 'Willie!' till it's a wonder we didn't go deaf! And just look at her! I don't see how you can stand it to have her going around like that and people knowing it's your child! Why, she hasn't got enough on!"

Mrs. Baxter laughed. "Oh, for this very hot weather I really don't think people notice or care much about—"

"Notice!" he yelled. "I guess Miss Pratt noticed! Hot weather's no excuse for—for outright obesity!" (As Jane was thin, it is probable that William had mistaken the meaning of this word.) "Why, half of what she has got on has come unfasted, especially that frightful thing hanging around her leg! And look at her back, I just beg you! I ask you to look at her back! You can see her spinal cord!"

"Column," Mrs. Baxter corrected; "spinal column, Willie."

"What do I care which it is?" he fumed. "People aren't supposed to go around with it exposed, whichever it is, and with apple sauce on their ears!" "There is not!" Jane protested, and at the moment when she spoke she was right. Naturally, however, she lifted her hands to the accused ears, and the unfortunate result was to justify William's statement.

"Look!" he cried. "I just ask you to look! Think of it—that's the sight I have to meet when I'm out walking with Miss Pratt! She asked me who it was, and I wish you'd seen her face. She wanted to know who that 'curious child' was, and I'm glad you didn't hear the way she said it. 'Who is that curious child?' she said, and I had to tell her it was my sister. I had to tell Miss Pratt it was my only sister!" "Willie, who is Miss Pratt?" asked Mrs. Baxter mildly. "I don't think I've ever heard of her."

Jane chose this moment to interrupt. (To Be Continued)

A Lesson For George. Betty-George intends to have his own way in everything when we are married. Grace-Why are you going to marry him, then? Betty-Just to relieve his mind of a false impression.

Logical Conclusion. "Electric wires must be quick tempered."

"Why?" "Because it seems so dangerous to cross them."—Baltimore American.

A Practical Girl. "Will share my lot?" his lordship said, And urged his courtly suit. The heiress absently inquired, "What is it worth per foot?"—Exchange.

Old Favorites

OLD FASHIONED ROSES.

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
(Copyright 1887, 1888, by James Whitcomb Riley.)

THEY ain't no style about 'em, And they're sort o' pale and faded, Yit the doorway here without 'em Would be lonesome and shaded With a good 'ol blacker shadder Than the morning glories makes, And the sunshine would look sadder Fer their good old fashion' sakes.

I like 'em 'cause they kind o' Sort o' make a feller like 'em! And I tell you, when I find a Bunch out whur the sun kin strike 'em, It allus sets me thinkin' O' the ones 'at used to grow And peek in thro' the chinkin' O' the cabin, don't you know!

And then I think o' mother, And how she used to love 'em— When they wuzn't any other 'Less she found 'em up above 'em! And her eyes, afore she shut 'em, Whispered with a smile and said We must pick a bunch and put 'em In her hand when she wuz dead.

But, as I wuz a-sayin', They ain't no style about 'em Very gaudy or displayin', But I wouldn't be without 'em, 'Cause I'm happier in these posies, And the hollyhaws and sich, Than the hummin' bird 'at noses In the roses of the rich.

BUGLE SONG.

THE splendor falls on castle walls, And snowy summits old in story; The long light shakes across the lakes, And the wild cataract leaps in glory. Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying, Blow, bugle, answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, hark, how thin and clear, And thinner, clearer, farther going! Oh, sweet and far from cliff and scar The horns of Elfin faintly blowing! Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying; Blow, bugle, answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O LOVE, they die in yon rich sky, They faint on hill or field or river; Our echoes roll from soul to soul, And grow forever and forever. Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying, And answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

—Tennyson.

SOW AS YOU WILL.

YOU make take this world as you come and go, And you will be sure to find That fate will square the account she owes. Whoever comes out behind, And all things bad that a man has done, By whatsoever induced, Come back to meet him one by one. As the chickens come home to roost.

You may starve your soul and stint your heart With the husks of a barren creed, But Christ will know if you played your part. Will know in your hour of need. And then, as you wait for death to come, What hope can there be deduced From a creed alone? You will lie there dumb, While your chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will. There's a time to reap For the good and bad as well, And conscience, whether awake or asleep, Is either a heaven or hell. And all things bad must take their place, By whatsoever induced, Come back to meet you face to face, As your chickens come home to roost.

Whether you are over or under the sod The result will be the same. You cannot escape the hand of God. You must bear your sin and shame. No matter what's carved on a marble slab, When the items are all produced, You will find St. Peter was keeping tab, And the chickens come home to roost. —Unidentified.

LET THE CAT DIE.

MY memory goes a-wandering Amid the long ago When, as a child, I 'joyed to swing Where summer breezes blow; The swingers took a turn about And every leaf would cry, "Don't stop the swing—don't push me out; Let the cat die!"

As life wears on we feel the same, We men who once were boys, Ah, how we hate to quit the game And cling unto its joys! When younger comrades restless grow And show it in their eyes, We want to say, as long ago, "Let the cat die!"

AND so I think when at the end Time claims his final due, We shall not greet him as a friend, I fear, for one, that I shall grieve To see his scythe—will sigh, The swing of life how loath to leave, "Let the cat die!" —Samuel Minturn Peck.

THE LAW OF WEALTH.

MAN the elm and wealth the vine, Stanch and strong the tendrils twine. Though the frail ringlets these deceive, None from its stock that vine can reap. Fear not, then, thou child of mine, There's no God dare wrong a worm. Laurel crowns cleave to deserts And power to him who power exerts. Floating in air or pent in stone, Will rise the hills and swim the sea. And, like thy shadow, follow thee. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

DUTY.

TO look up and not down, To look forward and not back, To lead and not to in, and To lend a hand. —Edward Everett Hale.

NOBLENESS.

BE noble! And the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own. —James Russell Lowell.

A NARROW ESCAPE

By ALAN HINSDALE

"What's your name?" asked Farmer Doyle of a young man about seventeen years old who had applied to him to be taken on to the crop gathering force.

"Peter Simple," replied the youth. "Know anything about farmin'?"

"No."

"What wages do you expect?" "Whatever you choose to give."

"Well, considerin' that you look strong and are willing to leave the wages to me I reckon I'll take you on. I'll feed you and give you \$15 a month."

So Peter Simple the next day went to work on the farm. It was the season when the war between the United States and Germany had been declared and the raising of cereal food was of great importance.

"Amanda," said Farmer Doyle to his daughter that evening when she was wiping the dishes after supper, "I've took on a new man today, and I want to say to you that you're not to get mixed up with him."

"La, pa! Do you think I'm goin' to take up with a farm hand? I want somepin better'n that."

Nevertheless Amanda scrutinized each new hand her father employed with an eye, if he was young, to discover whether or not he would be worth appropriating. When she inspected Peter Simple he was in shirt and trousers tossing hay on to a wagon with a pitchfork. He had a fine figure, and it showed to advantage in the costume he wore. It seemed to Amanda that he was worthy of consideration. She went into the dairy house, got a pitcher of buttermilk and took it out to him. He drank it with thanks and an admiring gaze at Amanda.

Peter was secretly Amanda's favorite till her father hired Josh Whitaker. Whitaker was a man of thirty, red headed and freckled. He owned a farm, but that season he got an idea into his head that with so many farmers in the field prices were bound to go down. So he leased his farm and to put in his time in July and August went to work for Farmer Doyle. As soon as Amanda learned of Whitaker's farm and that he had \$2,500 invested in mortgages she dropped Peter and took up with Josh.

When a man, or rather, a boy, of seventeen falls in love he goes down clear over his head and keeps on going down till he touches bottom. Peter, who was in a worldly heaven while Amanda was smiling at him, was ready for suicide when he found himself supplanted. Amanda's parents saw it all and, though they had scolded her for encouraging Peter, urged her on when she encouraged Josh. Many a smile passed between the couple when at supper.

A week before the end of September an engagement was announced between Amanda Doyle and Joshua Whitaker. It seemed to Peter that the bottom had dropped out of his life. He tried to find Amanda alone that he might beg her before it was too late not to blight his life. He had made up his mind to tell her something that might induce her to change her mind.

Lucky Peter! Farmer Doyle came along and saw him waiting for Amanda at the hour she always went to milk the cows. Doyle called Peter into the house, paid him his wages to date and told him to vacate the premises. Peter surrendered and was never again seen on the Doyle farm.

Amanda in the autumn was married to Whitaker and on the wedding trip stopped over at a New England city. A football game between the teams of two colleges was advertised, and the bride persuaded the groom to take her to see it. There was the usual kicking about of the ball by small boys and the shouts of the cheer leaders and the yells of the crowd, and then the teams pranced onto the field like acrobats into a circus ring.

"Good gracious, Josh!" said Amanda. "Look a-ther!"

"Where? What?" "That feller is Peter Simple as sure as my name's Mandy."

"So he is. By gum!"

There was Peter sure enough in the toggery of a football man. Both bride and groom scanned the score card to find Peter's name among the players. It was not there.

"Say, mister," said Josh to a youngster on the ground directly beneath him, "can you tell me who that young man is over there taking off his sweater?"

"That? That's Harkinson, the richest man in his college. They say he's worth millions."

There was no more comfort for either Mr. or Mrs. Whitaker on their bridal trip. Amanda looked sour enough to turn lemonade to vinegar, and Whitaker could not look pleasant when his wife sulked. When they went home and the bride had told Peter Simple was Farmer Doyle and his wife turned as sour as their daughter.

Jimmie Harkinson in May, becoming aware of the fact that he would be flunked at his graduation school examinations, availed himself of the national demand for food producers to go farming, for the board of education promised payment to all boys who would do so. Harkinson, not caring to be known as himself, chose the name of Peter Simple that he had picked out of a story book.

Had Farmer Doyle not discharged him he would have avowed his wealth to Amanda and gone to college in the fall with a millstone about his neck in the shape of a sweetheart he forgot in a fortnight.

PRIZE LIST OF \$1,000 FOR STATE FAIR COUNTY EXHIBITS

Through the efforts of Commissioner of Agriculture Mat S. Cohen the agricultural products of Kentucky will occupy a very conspicuous and distinctive position at the fifteenth annual Kentucky State Fair, to be held in Louisville the week of Sept. 10. This year the prize list for county exhibits has been placed at the remarkable figure of \$1,000, and in consequence the attention of the entire agricultural interests of the state will be centered on this particular feature of the big annual celebration. The prize list was announced the first part of the year as reaching the sum of \$700. This sum was increased recently through the efforts of Mr. Wood Crady of the Louisville Chemical works and of the agricultural committee of the board of trade. He induced the board of trade members to vote an additional sum of \$200 and his firm to add another \$100 to this amount, thus securing for the county exhibitors of the state the unprecedented sum total of \$1,000. As the list now stands the county winning first prize will receive \$400 in cash, the county winning second prize will receive \$250, and the winner of third prize will receive \$150. This lifts

the three prizes from \$250, \$150 and \$100 to the above figures and gives to the Kentucky State Fair the largest prize list for county exhibits ever offered by any state fair in the United States with the exception of Dallas, Tex., which is the largest and richest fair in the country and has been in existence twice as long as the Kentucky State Fair. In addition to the cash awards for the best county exhibits, Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., will give to the county winning first prize a handsome sterling silver cup, which will be known as the "Old Taylor cup" and which will be worth \$100.

To the man or woman working up interest in the county exhibit winning a prize will be given a "booster's award" of \$60 for the representative of the county winning first prize, \$25 for the representative of the county winning second prize and \$15 to the representative of the third prize winner.

For catalogue or information address Fount T. Kremer, Secretary Kentucky State Fair, Suit 604 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

Make your plans to visit the fifteenth annual Kentucky State Fair, to be held in Louisville the week of Sept. 10. This is "doing your bit" toward stimulating and encouraging agriculture and stock raising in accordance with the government's call.

Adirondack.

The word "Adirondack" comes to us from the language of the Mohawks. With them it was Ha-de-ron-dack and meant wood eaters. This term was applied in derision to a few members of a once powerful branch of the Algonquins, who were defeated by the Iroquois and forced to seek refuge in a fastness of the mountains. They were in great distress, and it is said they sent messengers to their victors asking them to make no further war upon them, as they were reduced to the necessity of eating roots and the bark of trees. A few of them finally escaped to the north, and others were captured and held in slavery by the Mohawks.

A Bird That Shaves.

The bonmot, a South American bird, takes a dry shave regularly. The bonmot has long blue tail feathers. Each quill is adorned from base to tip with soft blue down. This arrangement of the bird dislikes. Therefore with its sharp beak it nips the quills bare from the base out to about an inch from the tip, where it maintains a neat oval of soft blue whicker. Such action seems silly on the bonmot's part to certain philopophers, though it seems no sillier than man's action in regularly scraping bare his cheeks and chin while he maintains on his upper lip an oval of soft hair not unlike the bonmot's tail oval—Exchange.

Didn't Stop the Rain.

About fifty years ago a German, Helvetius Otto, stated that he had discovered a means of preventing rain. He built a platform on which were placed some huge bellows worked by steam at a very high pressure. These were supposed to blow away any clouds gathered above. Otto maintained that these "pluvifuges" distributed throughout the town would enable the authorities to insure dry weather for so long as they thought fit. The inventor bore a high reputation in the scientific world, and his pluvifuge attracted attention. But it never proved practicable, and after a few months' experiment Otto gave up trying to fight the weather.

His Other Copper.

A dog was in the habit of going daily to a baker's shop. His master would give him a penny, which he would drop out of his mouth on to the counter, receiving in exchange a penny bun.

One day his master said to the baker: "I should like to know how much my dog really does know. Try him with a halfpenny bun tomorrow."

When the next day the dog dropped his penny and only a halfpenny bun was given to him he sniffed at it, turned it over and over with his paw, then in a dignified manner walked out of the shop, leaving the bun.

In ten minutes he returned, accompanied by a policeman.—London Tit-Bits.

Red Cross nurses in the United States army have no rank or authority.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

We SELL hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Miss Susie Flanery, who is nurse in Hardwick-Hoghead Apartments in Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting friends and relatives in Berea.

Arch Flanery, a former Berea student, now physical director at Battle Creek, Mich., is in Berea, renewing old friendships.

Miss Anna Powell, on her return from Wooster, O., stopped for a few days visit with Berea friends. She reports a splendid time at Wooster Summer School and anticipates spending next school year there.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Racer of 875 St. Anthony St., St. Paul, Minn., announce the birth of Paul Edward Racer, Sunday, July 29th.

New Fall Suits arriving at B. E. Belue Co., Richmond, Ky. ad-10

Coming! Coming! Who is coming? The wonderful "Fi-Fi of the Toy Shop," September 26. ad-8

County Agent Spence ran in for a day and is now off for the remainder of his vacation for fifteen days.

Rolla Cress and Clarence Parker, two Foundation students were in Berea Sunday and Monday bidding friends goodbye before taking their places in Uncle Sam's Army. Both boys passed the examination.

Thomas Parker, Assistant Supt. of Foundation Schools, writes his Berea friends that he was drawn in the selective draft. Berea faculty and especially the Foundation Department, loses one of its most faithful, earnest and efficient workers. Mr. Parker has filled a big place in the school and in the hearts of hundreds of students.

Edwin Moore, Dick Royle and Claude Clark, three of last year's students, write that they were drawn in the first draft and have passed the physical examination. Edwin Moore taught in the Foundation School a part of the year and was expecting to teach again next year. Carol Edwards is spending a few weeks visiting with friends at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Gambier and Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. C. H. Wertenberger and children arrived Thursday night after a very pleasant visit with relatives in northern Ohio.

See our new Fall Dresses and Waists. B. E. Belue Company, Richmond, Ky. ad-10

Miss Ritscher returned from a month's work with the Rural Life Chautauqua, Thursday noon of last week.

Mrs. C. C. Early and her brother-in-law, James Wendell Early, who have been in Lexington for the past week, returned to Berea Sunday.

Messrs. Charles Carpenter and Dwight Bicknell were in Lexington Thursday. They report the Berea boys at Camp Stanley as "doing fine."

Judge J. G. Baxter of Richmond was a business visitor here Friday.

Bailey B. Baxter of the College Printing Office went to his home in Richmond Friday evening.

Miss Sallie Ann Davis, who has been extremely ill at her home on Chestnut street, is recovering.

Harold W. Hackett recently returned from a month's vacation in Tennessee.

William Dean, who has been in the Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, was in Berea for a visit last week. Mr. Dean received a commission as Second Lieutenant.

Carl E. Vogel recently returned from a visit to his home near Ft. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hudspeth and son, Ralph, recently returned from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The son has recently received a commission as First Lieutenant at the Officers' Training Camp there. He is now home on a furlough.

Mrs. R. H. Chrisman and little daughter, Clara, recently returned from Mitchell, Ind., where they have been visiting friends and relatives.

Former and prospective students of the Academy Department are hereby informed that the khaki uniforms are ordered.

Arleigh C. Griffin, who has been employed by the Berea College Printing Department this summer, left Friday for South Dakota where he will spend a short vacation before taking up his work at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

C. M. Canfield motored to Lexington Thursday.

We announce a showing of modest hats for immediate and early fall wear. Fish's. ad-8

Mrs. Clara Canfield returned to Berea Sunday after spending a month's vacation in the mountains of Kentucky.

Early Fall Millinery on display. B. E. Belue Co., Richmond, Ky. ad-10
Owen T. Batson, who has been employed at the Printing Office this summer, left Saturday for his home at Cynthiana, where he will spend a short vacation before the opening of school.

Prof. C. F. Rumold, Dean of the College Department and Vice-president, will be Summer Regent the remaining part of the Summer. His office hours are 10.00 to 12.00 at the President's Office.

Born Saturday, August 18, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pullins of Irvine, at Berea, a seven and one-half pound baby girl. Her name is Elizabeth Darel. The parents are very proud of the newcomer. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Rolla Cress, a former student of the Foundation Schools, was in Berea Sunday visiting friends before accepting the call to the colors.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Porter and children, William, Ruth and David, motored over to Lexington, Thursday, where they visited their son and brother, Donald, who is located at Camp Stanley with the 2nd Regiment Band. The boys of that Regiment and those of the 3rd were reviewed by Gov. Stanley last Sunday.

Howard E. Taylor, Bursar of Berea College, returned to Berea last week after an extended vacation with Dr. and Mrs. Cowley in Washington and Oregon. He reports that although when the doctor left us last June he did not expect to return, he is absolutely well and will return to us.

New Skirts at B. E. Belue Co., Richmond, Ky. ad-10

Prof. James W. Raine, who has just returned home, held the services at the pavilion last Sunday night. One of the largest crowds of the year was out to hear him. Prof. Raine will not be with us the coming year and he will be greatly missed by all who know him.

Miss Evangeline Merrill, matron of the Boarding Hall, returned to Berea Saturday from Vineyard Haven, Mass., where she has been visiting parents and friends. Her mother accompanied her back to Berea and will visit here for some time.

R. H. Chrisman was in Junction City, Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor came in Saturday noon from her vacation spent on the west coast.

Dr. B. H. Roberts just received a telegram that his daughter, Lucy, arrived safely in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson and son, Cecil, left Saturday morning for Morenci, Mich., where they will visit Roy C. Jackson of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Richardson of Irvine motored to Berea Sunday to see the newcomer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pullins. They were exceedingly proud of their niece, Elizabeth Darel Pullins.

The new address of D. Frank Sharpe, a member of our "honor roll," is 22nd U. S. Aero Squadron, Seaside Camp, North Toronto, Canada. Judging from his record at Berea, it is believed by all who know him that Mr. Sharp will make good.

A girls' class of the Baptist Church gave a very successful ice cream supper on the lawn Saturday night.

The Misses Lorena Hafer, Edie Ambrose, and Lila Clark met at the home of Miss Lillian Newcomer for a pleasant time Saturday night. There were no gentlemen present which fact added to the enjoyment of the evening.

Miss Lena Mae Anderson, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Buckhorn, spent the first part of the week in Berea before returning to her home in Virginia.

James Bundren of Brownsburg, Ind., arrived in Berea at the first of the week for a visit with relatives.

Miss Lillian Smith made a short visit to Jellico, Tenn., last week.

Miss Marie Scrivner had a delightful visit with friends at Paint Lick last week.

The Rev. E. B. English's mother and sister, Miss Etta, arrived in Berea this week for an extended visit with him and his family.

Will Hanson of Paris came to Berea Tuesday to be with his mother, Mrs. S. G. Hanson.

Rollins B. Carpenter, one of Berea's boys, has been promoted to Sergeant. He is now on the way home from the Philippines, and hopes to receive a short furlough when he will visit homefolks. His present address is Co. C, 13th Inf., Presidio, Cal.

For Sale. — Nice home just outside Berea city limits. Good 2-story, 7-room house, with bath and sleeping porch. 10 acres of land. Good barn. Price \$4,500 — \$1250 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Possession at once.

Dean & Stafford.
Glen C. Phelps is now with Ambulance Co. 24, Ft. Clark, Texas. Company 7 was divided and two new ones formed and filled with recruits.PROF. AND MRS. DODGE IN BOSTON
Prof. and Mrs. Dodge are in Boston, Mass., attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. They both have important duties to perform at the encampment because of the official positions they hold in the G. A. R. and W. R. C. We are glad that Berea is so ably represented in our national affairs.JACOB — CLARK
The expected on account of sudden execution often results in the greatest surprise. Not a few of their Berea friends will express surprise when they read that George Wooler Clark, formerly of the School of Printing, and Miss Ruth Jacob, assistant in the Treasurer's Office, were married August 4th in Canton, O., the home city of the bride. Their many friends wish them the joys found only in wedded life and the added blessing of happiness.SWIMMING TRIP
John Miller and twenty-one of his Boy Scouts took a swimming trip to Moore's Pond, about six miles out on the Walnut Meadow Pike. Several of them walked a mile beyond the place, thus completing a fourteen mile walk, one of the requirements for a first class scout. Mr. Miller is doing a great thing in training these boys in scoutcraft. Announcements will be made later as to an entertainment which will be given the last of the month.UNION SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC
The members of the Union Sunday-school, more than a hundred strong, held their picnic Friday. As they desired to economize as much as possible, the picnic was held at the Fair Grounds. The men of the Sunday-school who have automobiles were very kind and took as many down as possible. The morning was spent in pitching horse-shoes and other social games. While in the afternoon, after ample refreshments, all took part in the races and other sports that require more energy. Friday was an ideal day for a picnic and every one had a very delightful time. The Union Sunday-school wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Berea Fair Association for the use of the grounds. They also wish to thank the owners of automobiles who so kindly helped out with their machines.

BEREA SANITATION COMMITTEE GIVES NOTICE

This is the Typhoid season and all patriotic communities should take every precaution to keep their citizens well and productive.

The greatest means of scattering communicable diseases is by the neglect of privies. Our City Council is co-operating with the county authorities in a general effort to make our town more sanitary. The Council hopes to carry out the following ordinance along these lines. May we not count on the hearty support of all citizens to make Berea a more healthful place in which to live.

Dr. M. M. Robinson, Health Officer. F. O. Clark, J. W. Stephens, Sanitation Committee.

Ordinance

The City Council of the City of Berea, Ky., do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That all privies, now existing or shall hereafter be constructed within the corporate limits of the City of Berea, Ky., shall be properly cleaned and have a pit three feet deep, two feet wide, four feet long, or a suitable receptacle that can be easily removed and cleaned, so as to prevent flies or insects of the fly kind from having access to the deposits thereof.

SECTION 2. All privies shall be cleaned once a month from May to November inclusive and lined daily.

Any person that shall violate this ordinance shall be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$5 for each offence, and twenty-five cents per day for each day that the privy remains in an unsanitary condition after party has been notified by the City official.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Mrs. S. G. Hanson was the victim of a serious accident at her home Tuesday about noon. While planting some seed in a flowerbed, she slipped on the grass and fell, breaking her leg near the hip. The doctors have no hopes for her recovery. Mrs. Hanson is one of the oldest and best known people in Berea, and her many friends extend their sympathy.

FREE MUSICAL

A very delightful musical entertainment was tendered the neighbors of Berea in Union Church on Tuesday evening by visiting friends of the College from Cincinnati together with home talent.

The participants were Miss Louise Church, College of Music of Cincinnati; Miss Grace Chapman, organist of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Cincinnati; Miss Allie Winans, organist, M. E. Church, Walnut Hills; Miss Neva Chrisman and Professor Rigby.

Miss Church beautifully interpreted piano selections from Liszt and other masters. Miss Chapman captivated the audience by organ selections, proving herself master over that king of instruments; while Miss Winan's accompaniments were pleasing and sympathetic. Miss Neva Chrisman rendered a beautiful violin solo in her usual good taste and our own Professor Rigby surpassed himself in his local selections.

Boone Tavern has become a Mecca of rest for talented personalities, and our own citizens are always glad to avail themselves of such talent as was evidenced by the crowded house and sympathetic attention Tuesday evening.

NAVY LEAGUE GIRLS

Here's to our faithful friends who "weekly" watch the local page for our progress. We are the hustling bunch. We have already toiled by the sweat of our brow and raised the money for which to buy our yarn and as a result, to-day, we are knitting.

Our last meeting was held with Miss Una Gabbard. It was somewhat different from our other meetings, for it was our first lesson in knitting. All of us are "carried away" with the work, for it really is fascinating.

FOR SALE

At Conway, Ky., near L. & N. depot, 2 1/2 acres of land, with 6 room dwelling, good barn, hen house, hog house, and store house; also a stock of general merchandise. Doing a good cash business. One of the best stands in the county. Good place to handle country produce. In a good farming section. A splendid place to make money. The only store in Conway. The only reason for selling is ill health. If interested, come and investigate, or write.

W. M. WILSON, ad-13. Conway, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Wednesday, September 5, 1917, at 10 o'clock, a.m.,

My farm, situated on the Maydee pike two miles north of Berea, and containing 78 acres, all in cultivation except two acres of woodland. Good two-story, six-room frame dwelling, good barn 32 by 50 feet with shed, good everlasting sulphur well at door of dwelling, two never failing springs on farm, good pond, land lays well and no waste land; farm has young orchard of apples, peaches, plums and cherries now bearing and entire length borders L. & N. railroad. Convenient to church and good district school, and an ideal location for a family wishing to educate their children at Berea College.

TERMS—Made known on day of sale.

Personal Property

At same time and place I will also offer at public auction the following described property:

6 Jersey milk cows.
Red milk cow.
8 suckling calves, all Jerseys, 4 of them heifers.Sow, will farrow in September.
8 ewes and a buck.

Gray mare, all round family horse. Bay mare, 8 years old with suckling colt and in foal by the Fish Jack.

Jersey bull, eligible for register, Haggard strain.

Deering Mowing Machine, almost new.

2 one-horse cultivators.
Gang harrow, 2 shovel plows.No. 12 Turning plow, etc.
Hayrake, Randall Harrow.Square piano, cost \$1,000.
One organ, old type.

Kitchen furniture consisting of a No. 1 St. Louis Wrought Iron range.

Household furniture, everything.

EXTRA!

Bargains are being offered this week at our Closing Out Sale. Don't fail to attend, for we are going out of business and will save you money on anything in our line. Everything reduced.

Gott Bros.

Main St.

Berea, Ky.

Does Money Burn a Hole In Your Pocket?



YOUR money will pile up rapidly if, when you get a surplus of cash, you take it at once to the bank. If you carry a large sum of money on your person there always is a temptation to spend. How often is it said that "money burns a hole in his pocket?" It will not burn a hole in your pocket if you bank it. Don't procrastinate. Open an account with us today.

Berea National Bank

1/2 interest in ten acres growing corn crop.
1/2 interest in 2 acres growing millet.
1/2 interest in 1 1/2 acres cow peas.
1/2 interest in small patch sugar cane.

TERMS—Sums under \$20, cash—Over \$20, 90 days time, negotiable bank note without interest.

A. W. TITUS
Long Tom Chenault, Auctioneer. ad-9.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Fannie Huette, etc., vs. Plaintiffs, vs.

James H. Kirby, etc., vs. Defendants.

As directed by a judgment and order of sale entered in the above-styled action at the February term, 1916, of the Madison Circuit Court, and a supplemental judgment and order of sale entered therein by said Court at its May term, 1917, the undersigned will on

Saturday, September 8th, 1917 at or about 2 o'clock p.m., sell to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, the following property:

The tract of land owned and occupied by Reuben Kirby, Sr., during his lifetime, situated on the waters of Paint Lick and Silver Creeks in Madison County, Kentucky. Said land is near the City of Berea, on the Wal-lacetown turnpike and the Hayti road, adjoins the lands of C. C. Blanton, Frank Taylor, Ras Todd, and A. R. Burnam, Jr., and contains 194.9 acres, as shown by survey made by Joe S. Boggs on July 31st, 1917.

SUBDIVISION. The foregoing tract of land has been subdivided into eight separate tracts, as shown by blue prints now posted on exhibition at the Berea National Bank and the Berea Bank & Trust Company, J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner.

and marked by stakes on the ground. These tracts will be offered separately, then the farm will be offered as a whole, selling the way to bring the most money. An unusual opportunity is thus afforded both small and large buyers to acquire valuable land almost adjoining the limits of the City of Berea.

TERMS. All sales will be on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers to execute bonds, with approved security, bearing six per cent. interest from the day of sale and secured by lien retained on the land. Bidders must prepare in advance to execute bonds as soon as the sale is concluded.

J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

M. WIDES

The General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

and marked by stakes on the ground. These tracts will be offered separately, then the farm will be offered as a whole, selling the way to bring the most money. An unusual opportunity is thus afforded both small and large buyers to acquire valuable land almost adjoining the limits of the City of Berea.

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J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner.

Blue Grass Farm For Sale!

92 acres—One-half in grass, balance in cultivation. Price right if sold at once. Owner leaving state.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

HABIT IS THE MAGISTRATE OF MAN'S LIFE

Habit is a commander; a guide; an outline; by it life's work is determined; through it results are obtained. Let economy in money matters be the controlling force, the guiding power in your life. Conserve your earnings, deposit them where their growth is certain. Form the habit of following the leadership of that which guides prudently in money matters.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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AMERICA'S CAUSE FOR WAR

"The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our communities with vicious spies and conspirators. They sought to corrupt our citizens. . . . They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into hostile alliance with her. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. . . . This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

J. H. SAYERS NARROWLY ESCAPES
Word has come from Oaxaca, Mexico, of the attempted assassination of J. H. Sayers, a former student of Berea College.

He was attacked from behind by two bandits on a lonely road, knocked down, terribly cut on head, face and neck, and his left arm was broken between the wrist and elbow. There were eleven bad cuts in all. He would have been killed but was able to draw his revolver, at the sight of which the bandits fled.

The letter just received reports him as recovering rapidly.

ADDITIONS TO OUR HONOR ROLL

The following names of Berea boys have not been mentioned:
Ben McGuire, 9th Inf. Co. M., Syracuse, N. Y.

Herman Childs and Earl Wiseman, Navy, New Port, R. I.
Ralph Patin, DeMoines, Iowa, Y. M. C. A. work.

John Hall, Chattanooga, Tenn., N. G., Co. 53 Inf.

Sergeant Dora Lynch's new address is Hdq. Co., 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

Mrs. Hamilton will speak at the Methodist Church, regular hour, Sunday morning on the subject, "Some Gifts from Above."

The Sunday School picnic was a failure, Wednesday, on account of a great favor from above, the rain. We shall have it later.

A Perfect Gentleman.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is a perfect gentleman? Mr. Broadhead—A perfect gentleman, my son, is a man who when you start to tell him your troubles does not break in and try to tell you his—Exchange.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND KENTUCKY

A Temporary Raise in Board

For the past twenty-five years, Berea College has kept the price of board for all at \$1.35 per week for the Fall and Spring terms, and \$1.50 for the Winter term. It is the fixed policy of the College to use every means to keep the price of board down to the lowest cost to students. By buying food in car-load lots and by having a business manager who gives all of his time to looking after the interest of the students, it has been possible to keep the cost of

board so low. Now, however, the war prices on all food compels the College to make a small increase in the cost. For the Fall and Spring terms the cost of board will be for girls \$1.45 cents a week and for boys \$1.55; for the Winter term the cost will be \$1.60 for girls and \$1.70 for boys.

Respectfully yours,

Marshall E. Vaughn,
Secretary.

\$750,000 Wheat Crop.

Connersville, Ind., Aug. 21.—Fayette county completed its wheat harvest. Three hundred and fifty thousand bushels, valued at three quarters of a million dollars, was the yield according to estimates by the county agent.

When his satanic majesty passes by keep an eye on him till he turns the corner.—Chicago News.

U. S. To Send 1,200,000 Men.

Washington.—The War Department is planning to send more than 800,000 infantrymen to France. On the basis of two infantrymen to one artilleryman, the ratio preserved in the organizations of the new divisions, this will mean that at the very least the overseas forces will number 1,200,000 fighting men. Of the more than 1,500,000 the United States will soon have under arms he remainder will be retained in the United States as depot troops, from which the vacancies in the expeditionary forces will be filled.

OUT FOR ALL HE CAN GET

Says Policy of Coal Men is to Make All They Can.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—William S. Scott, president of the Missouri and Illinois company, which leases coal mines near Belleville, Ill., testified at the Missouri inquiry into the high prices of fuel that it was the policy of the coal men to make all they can, both in war and in peace. Asked as to his idea of a fair profit during war, he said:

"There is no limit. We get what we can. Everybody is doing that, including the farmer."

WEIDLER—SHUTT

Some things are more difficult to learn than Latin. Berea people have been in the dark relative to Mr. Shutt's marriage which we have recently uncovered by the aid of friends. According to the chronicler, the wedding took place about the middle of June, in Canton, Ohio. The Evening Repository of that city gives the following details:

Miss Elva Alice Weidler, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Weidler, 1412 Logan Ave., N. W., and Charles Noble Shutt, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Shutt, 1132 Thirteenth street, N. W., were married Thursday evening, June 14 at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. E. P. Herbruck, pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church, performed the ceremony. The ring service was used. The only persons present at the ceremony were the mother and grandfather of the bride, a cousin, Miss Flossie Weidler, and the parents of the bridegroom. Mr. Shutt is a teacher of Latin in Berea College, Berea, Ky., and in the fall Mr. and Mrs. Shutt will go to Berea to make their home.

The bride is a graduate of Canton High School, Class of 1911. She has been a teacher at Dueber school for the past four years. The bridegroom was graduated in the Class of 1910 and from Wooster University in 1915.

We make this insert in order to pave the way for the newly weds to get back to Berea with the least embarrassment.

OPEN SEASON ON DOVES

September 1 to October 15, both dates inclusive

Unlawful to kill more than fifteen doves in any one day.—Some shooters have the impression if they go shooting one day and do not kill the bag limit, they can make up this deficiency on the next day; and others think that they can, after securing their bag limit, assist their friends in securing their bag limit, both of which are violations.

Squirrels.—It is unlawful to kill squirrels from July 1 to December 15, both dates inclusive. Heretofore the squirrel law closed on the 15th day of September and opened again on November 15th, and ran to February 1st of the following year, but this was changed by the last Act of the Legislature.

Unlawful to hunt except on their own land without license. License good only during the year in which issued.

Very respectfully yours,

J. Quincy Ward,
Executive Agent.

ADEQUATE TRAINING OF ENGINEERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion work of the world would be done by American engineers, and in any case they are sure to get a fair share of it; but it seems a shame that this country should miss such a golden opportunity as that which lies before it for securing the lion's share.

Eighth. The capacity of the old, experienced, and well-established American engineers for doing work is practically unlimited, provided that there be no shortage of young, properly educated assistants; he cause most technical men of mature years have developed highly the faculty of management. On that account, the average total annual amount of work engineered by such men in this country could readily be increased five-fold, or possibly even ten-fold, without causing undue over-stress, either physical or mental; and, consequently, the great mass of the work of world-reconstruction could emanate from the United States and be handled abroad by American engineers.

Ninth. It is beyond question that, for the next ten years or more, engineering is everywhere going to be the most lucrative of all professions.

From these nine premises, what is the important deduction to be drawn?

Evidently it is that, by some means or other, we must manage not only to prevent any falling off in the attendance at our technical schools both during and directly after the war, but also greatly to increase it. And how can this be done?

The answer to this question is not difficult. It is as follows:

First. By urging more young men to go to college, and by persuading their parents that it is their duty to send the boys there for the ultimate good of both themselves and the country.

Second. By inducing all sub-freshmen who have shown any special aptitude for mathematics, mechanics, or chemistry, to take the technical courses.

Third. By discouraging the enlistment into the army and navy of all students in technical institutions but, on the contrary, by encouraging them to remain and graduate, if possible. Of course, those who are drafted will have to serve, for it would, manifestly be unfair to the rest of the youths of the country to excuse a man from going to the front simply because he is a technical student. Such drafted students, however, should generally be sent to the engineer corps, because their services in that branch of the army would probably be more effective than in any other, and be-

cause the training they would receive therein would be likely to serve them in good stead in after years when practicing in the engineering profession.

Fourth. By granting Government aid to those youths of evident special ability in technical lines who are unable to raise the money necessary for a course in instruction.

If these four steps be taken, the unique opportunity referred to will not be lost; and this country will then become the leader of the world in activity, effectiveness and wealth.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

which V. O. Gilbert is chairman. Arguments Are Outlined

The Committee on Purposes and Subject Matter for Public Addresses, Henry S. Barker, chairman, recommended the following statement, which was adopted:

"A vast number of our people are apathetic; a vast number need to be aroused to the serious dangers that confront our country. Our own State has within its borders many who need to be awakened and aroused. There is urgent need of making clear the actualities of the situation. We believe that the spoken word may reach minds not stirred by books or the press. We make the following suggestions for the purpose and subject matter of public addresses:

First — Why at War —
A—Causes of the war as a key to the results aimed at by further fighting.

B—American ideals of liberty and democracy as tested by the present war and as a key to the desired results of our participation.

Second — Duty of the Citizen —
A—Obligation of all citizens as an offset to the benefits of citizenship.

B—Service outside of military and naval service.

C—Faithfulness of foreign-born citizens.

D—The selective draft as a means to protect American ideals and interests.

Third — Personal and National Efficiency in Production, Industry and Government —
A—Essential as war measure.

B—Necessary after war for National Government.

C—Need of efficiency and economy in local, municipal and State Government.

D—Better organization of the National Government and larger responsibility for congressional and executive officers.

E—Likelihood of central control of many fields of industry and endeavor.

Fourth — General Military Preparations of Country at Large —
A—Materials, such as food, steel, coal, ships, etc.

B—Transportation.

C—Public finance, loans, etc.

Fifth — Spirit of the American People —
A—As shown in our history.

B—Confidence in future of the republic.

C—Liberty and democracy.

The Senate, by a vote of 38 to 22, Saturday struck out of the War Tax Bill the clause for a 1-cent tax on bank checks. A provision for a 1-cent tax on parcel post packages costing 25 cents or over was passed.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eight)

tion by officials it is discovered that our city is in an unsanitary condition. Our water supply is impure, and too much waste cast into river above the water works. — The Baptist Institute of this place will open its fall term August 20 with Professor Hatfield as Principal. — Our city schools will begin September 10th with the following faculty members: J. W. Odel, principal; C. M. Gilmore, Misses Sallie Pence, Phoebe

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, August 20.—J. D. Clarkston, a successful merchant of Berea, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Clarkston.—Mrs. Nancy Wilson of Sheperdton and members of family visited friends on Bar Creek last week.—The recent sale of E. W. Hubbard's was well attended and brought good prices. They will soon locate in Berea.—Walter and Mildred, children of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram McCreary of Berea are making an extended visit among relatives here.—Alice, the interesting daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Coffey of Sheperdton, is suffering from a very serious cut on her foot.—Ephriam Pennington, who left here to reside in Boone county, is visiting friends and is seeking a home here again.—George Johnson, who was recently married to Miss Mary Clarkston, will soon leave with his bride to reside in Knott County.—The oil men who have been drilling on the farm of James Clark, report of having found a good gas well. They will begin to drill on the land of P. Standifer near the gas well of this place.—Malin Standifer has gone to Perry County on business.—Pearl Hornby was recently married to Miss Amanda Turner, a very successful teacher.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, August 19.—We are having some very dry weather. Vegetation and all growing crops, especially tobacco and corn are very much in need of good rains.—Born to the wife of Peter Walls, August 15th, a fine boy.—Several children in this end of Clark County have died recently of dysentery. There is an epidemic of flux in this part of the county.—Bud Woods sold a weanling calf to Price Wilson of Estill County for forty dollars.—Miss Nancy Rainey of the L. & E. Junction is visiting Miss Laura Matherly this week.—The Rev. G. W. Peel of Nicholasville is holding a series of meetings at the Log Lick Christian Church.—Brooks Puckett and Albert Kimbrell, soldiers at Camp Stanley, attended church here last Sunday. The boys are liking army life fine, so far.—We just lack 57 more boys to fill out Clark County's quota.—Mrs. Malissa Packer, who has been very sick, is able to be out again.—George Gravett and Mrs. Janie Cooper of Winchester attended church here today. — We think the serial story now running in The Citizen so interesting.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, August 20. — Rain is badly needed in these parts at present. — There are three new oil wells going down here, and the prospect seems good as oil has been struck in several places in the county lately. Misses Maud, Fannie and Ollie Congleton were visiting relatives in Frankfort from Friday till Monday. —The Radcliffe Chautauqua of Washington was held here three days last week, closing Friday. It was a grand success in every way, and well attended and enjoyed by all, and has been called back again next year. — Miss Bertie Ray Hieronymus attended the teachers' institute at Jackson last week, selling the Southern School Journal. — The Lee County teachers' institute closed here Friday and was one of the best and well attended institutes we have had in several years. It was conducted by Prof. Wm. Carl Hunt of Berea, and we find him to be a very able conductor.

FIFTEENTH-ANNUAL

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Louisville, September 10-15, 1917

Supreme in Horse Show History

Championship of America -- \$10,000.00 -- Five-Gaited Saddle Horses

Premiums -- \$50,000.00 -- Premiums

Ten Big Acts -- HIPPODROME -- Band of Forty

GREATEST AGGREGATION OF INDOOR ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED

BEAUTIFUL BABY SHOW PARADE

MIDWAY OF MIRTH, MUSIC AND MOVING MASSES

Reduced Railroad Rates. Address FOUNT T. KREMER, Secretary, 684 Republic Building, Louisville.

MAMMOTH CAVE

\$12.15 FOR AN ALL-EXPENSE THREE-DAY'S TOUR

FROM BEREA, AUGUST 29

Personally conducted by the Excursion Agent L. & N. R. R.

Round trip tickets \$5.65. Board at Cave Hotel, including the several routes in the cave for \$6.50. Tickets on sale for morning trains. Phone L. & N. Agent.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HARVESTING HINTS

Hay, Grain, and Seed Bring Better Prices if Properly Harvested, Prepared and Stored.

Careful handling often will get a high grade and a relatively high price for grain and hay which otherwise would grade low and sell low, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is worth while for producers to keep this fact in mind now that the harvest season for grain and hay is approaching in many sections. The supply of the best grades of grain and hay on the market is always light. This frequently may be attributed directly to poor handling and care. Quality always demands the best price hence the greatest care should be exercised in harvesting and storing.

Practical Hay and Grain Hints

Do not store damp grain or hay unless you have adequate facilities for frequent "turning" otherwise they are likely to go out of condition. Few farmers realize how small a percentage of moisture will cause otherwise good grain or hay to heat and deteriorate.

Never bale damp hay.

If your grain contains a large percentage of foreign material, clean it. It keeps better.

Feed low grades and screenings on the farm.

Do not mix varieties. In most cases it can be avoided. It nearly always causes the commodity you are selling to grade low.

Marketing and Storage Suggestions

Remember at all times that there is nearly always a better market for clean, dry, and unmixed varieties of grain or hay than for that which is damp, dirty, musty, mouldy, and off color.

Begin now to arrange for proper harvest and care of the coming crop. Remember deterioration of your crop this year because of careless handling and storage will mean an enormous loss both to you and the country.

Begin now to study your probable feed requirements for the coming year, and determine what quantity you will require and whether you will retain enough to meet your needs or purchase it.

Take Care of Next Year's Seed

While it appears that there will be plenty of good seed winter wheat, seed winter rye, and seed of other fall-sown crops if the available supply is properly distributed, everyone who is contemplating sowing an acreage of any of these crops this fall should provide for his seed supply as soon as possible. It will be necessary to ship seed wheat into those sections where the wheat is winter-killed badly. In other sections which produced a good crop, the best of that crop should be conserved either on the farms or in country elevators to meet the local and distant demands for seed purposes. If this precaution is taken there will be no need of sowing wheat, procured at the last minute, which, though of commercial value for milling, feeding, or other industrial purposes, is unfit for use as seed.

He who saves for himself for sowing, or aids his neighbors or others

in securing seed that he knows to be good is rendering the patriotic service of facilitating increased production.

In order that they may render effective service in aiding the distribution of seeds, the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, and the various State and local organizations will appreciate receiving the names of persons who wish to buy or sell seeds.

DAIRY COW WILL HELP WIN THE WAR

Inexpedient to Sell Cows, Notwithstanding High Prices Obtained. Milk Products More Valuable Than Beef Returns

We are assured that the issue of the present war will probably hinge on our ability to provide sufficient food for our armies and our civilian population and those of our allies. In the impending crisis, there is no more imperative food measure than that of conserving our stock of dairy cows. This stock is menaced because of the present high prices of beef, which have served to tempt farmers to sell their milk cows. There could be no more serious danger of our public welfare than the killing of productive milk cows for beef, for the reason that the meat of one cow will supply a sufficient amount of beef in the ration of only two persons for a year, while a good dairy cow of average production will supply in her milk an equivalent food value for twenty persons.

The Cow and the Question of Fat
In time of war, a supply of fat becomes of especial significance. We may well draw a lesson from Germany where fat has become so scarce that reports indicate that the bodies of soldiers who have been killed in battle, have actually been collected and rendered for their fat, so great has been the need of fat for manufacturing purposes. Never in history has the value of fat assumed so ominous meaning.

A plentiful stock of dairy cattle means not only an ample food supply, but a dependable supply of fat. A two-year old fat steer contains about 280 pounds of fat. A fair dairy cow will produce 300 pounds of fat yearly for an average of seven years or a total of 2,100 pounds during her lifetime, as against a steer's 280 pounds in his lifetime.

There is another reason why our supply of dairy cows must not be depleted, and that is that such depletion would mean a shortage in manure, resulting in lowered soil fertility, and a consequent shortage of cereal food stuffs. To prevent such a calamity, farmers must be stimulated to increase rather than decrease their stock of milk cows. The slaughter of productive dairy cows must be stopped even if government intervention has to be invoked to accomplish this end.

Given an ample supply of milk, butter and cheese, nations have nothing to fear from starvation blockades.

Ornithologists have discovered that crows have no fewer than twenty-seven different cries, each distinctly attributable to a different action.

RICHMOND STOCK MARKETS

August 8, 1917

Furnished by Madison County Stock Yards, J. S. Crutcher, Prop.

A very light run of cattle, though selling well. About 1,000 sheep selling as high as \$12.50 per head; hogs ready sale at 14 cents.

AND HE DID.

I'M NOT GOING TO PAY ANY MORE GAS BILLS I'LL MAKE MY OWN GAS.



AND HE DID.



—Pittsburgh Press.

The first charge of dynamite, as the explosive is now known, was prepared in 1808.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$11@11.50, winter fancy \$10.50@11, winter family \$10@10.50, winter extras \$9@9.50, low grade \$8.50@9.
Corn—No. 1 white \$1.95@1.97, No. 1 yellow \$1.70@1.71, No. 1 mixed \$1.70@1.71, white ear \$1.85@1.90.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20@20.50, No. 2 \$19.50@20, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50@19, No. 2 \$18@18.50, No. 1 clover \$18, No. 2 \$17.50.
Oats—New No. 2 white 61@62c, standard white 60@61c, No. 3 white 58@59c, No. 2 mixed 58½@59c, No. 3 mixed 57@58c.
Wheat—Quotations on new: No. 2 red \$2.19@2.20, No. 3 red \$2.14@2.16, No. 4 red \$2.10@2.13, No. 5 red \$2.05@2.08.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 42c, centralized creamery extras 39½c, firsts 36c, seconds 33c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 36½c, firsts 34½c, ordinary firsts 30c, seconds 25c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and over, 27c; 1½ lbs and over, 26c; under 1½ lbs, 23@26c; fowls, 3½ lbs and over, 22c; under 3½ lbs, 22c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$9@12.25, butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.25@10.25, common to fair \$7@9; heifers, extra \$9@9.75, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6@7.75; cows, extra \$8@9, good to choice \$7@7.75.
Bulls—Bologna \$7@7.75, fat bulls \$8@8.50.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$18.75, good to choice packers and butchers \$18.65@18.75, medium \$18@18.50, stags \$12@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$13@16.50.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 12, 1917....	20.05	22.45	23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 31....	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for Term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

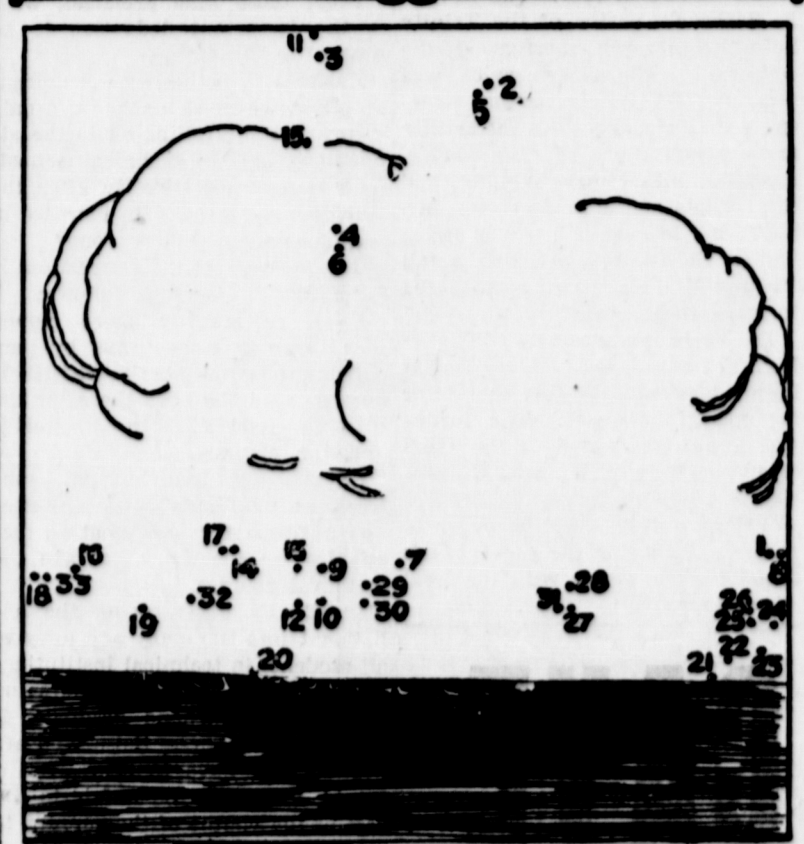
Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 12, 1917. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 24



THAT was a grass roller you got in your last picture. It is used on the farm and in suburban homes where there is a lawn. People in the cities don't have much of a chance to use them, do they, children? Now, you will get a surprise if you start your pencil at No. 1 again. You'll draw something that never is seen on land. When large ones are interfered with nations go to war. They carry goods to all parts of the world. Sometimes they are used for pleasure. Get busy, children, and see what you will draw.

HOME DEPARTMENT

TO HOUSEWIVES

You Will Render a Definite National Service by Putting Up Perishables

"Mrs. Housewife, are you canning and preserving perishable fruits and vegetables now?" is the question sent out from the Nation's Capital by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

"The Department of Agriculture realizes that it is the desire of every woman in the country to serve the Nation in this great crisis," said Secretary Houston, "and I wish, therefore, to suggest particular ways in which women can render a definite national service. I urge not only that every home assist in the conservation of the surplus perishable fruits and vegetables by canning, preserving, pickling, drying, and storing, but also that every experienced woman place her knowledge at the disposal of her neighbors.

"At the beginning of the war, the farmer and gardener responded promptly to the appeal issued by the President, and nature has been bountiful. Now is the time for the consumers to do their share.

Those who Can Ask to Help Others

"Specifically, may I not suggest that every woman take steps to do her share to call meetings of members of organizations to which she belongs for the discussion of the conservation of perishable products. At these meetings those members of the organizations or others, who are known to be skilled in canning, preserving, etc., might be invited to give demonstrations of these processes. That the community generally may benefit by these gatherings, I suggest that, through local newspapers, invitation be extended to the public to attend, and that the local press be asked to report the meetings so that the propaganda may be spread among those not present. More than one meeting should be held. In fact, during the next several weeks, when the harvesting season is at its height, frequent gatherings of this kind would be helpful.

Co-operate with Local Food Officials

"It seems to me desirable also that women's organizations should co-operate with the local food officials, so as to be able to utilize surplus perishable fruits or vegetables consigned to markets unable to absorb them.

"It is of the first importance that these perishable crops shall not be wasted. They must be consumed locally to as large extent as possible, thereby lessening the drain on our store of staple products and relieving the pressure upon the transportation agencies.

"The season for the conservation of perishable foods is a short one, and I feel that efforts expended now by the women of the Nation for a period of three or four weeks will accomplish a splendid and valuable work."

GOOD WAY TO CAN TOMATOES

A good, economical way to can tomatoes in the South, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is to pack firm, whole fruits in a jar and fill in the spaces with a concentrated tomato sauce. Each quart jar then will provide whole tomatoes for salads or baking and a tomato puree for soups or sauces. The department's receipt is as follows:

Details of Methods

Select firm, uniformly red, ripe tomatoes of medium size. Put into trays and lower into boiling water for one minute. Remove, plunge into cold water, drain, and cut out the core with a slender, pointed knife without cutting into the seed cells. Peel promptly and pack into jars. To each pint add one level teaspoonful of a mixture of one-third salt and two-thirds sugar. Fill the jars with a thick tomato sauce made by cooking the small or broken tomatoes until tender. Remove the seeds and skins by straining the pulp—and concentrate it by boiling to about the consistency of ketchup. Adjust the rubber and cap, place the packed jars on a false bottom in a vessel of water which reaches almost to their tops, and keep at boiling temperature for 25 minutes. Remove the jars from the water bath and tighten the covers immediately.

The First Woman Suffragist

A modern historian makes the claim that Ganger Rolf, the mighty viking, who afterward became the first Duke of Normandy and the progenitor of William the Conqueror, was the original woman suffragist and that it was this valiant Norseman who sounded the first clarion call for woman's rights ten centuries ago.

Perhaps—

This War Will Be Won In the Kitchen

President Wilson and Secretary of Agriculture Houston Have Started a Big Food Saving Campaign.

Save All Surplus Food by Canning or Drying It

Every experienced woman should make herself a committee of one to give advice to her neighbors.

Every inexperienced woman should immediately watch not only the newspaper departments giving simple and easily understood directions on how best to proceed, but also seek advice from her neighbors.

DO YOUR BIT!

Help Win the War by Canning, Drying or Storing Properly All the Surplus Fruits and Vegetables From the Home Garden. Then There Will Be Plenty of

Food For the Soldiers Food For the Home

"We're Going to Can the Kaiser!"

SOLDIER BOYS SING EN ROUTE TO FRANCE

Their Mothers, Sisters and Sweethearts Will Help to Win the War if They All Get Busy and WORK as They SING

"We're Going to Can All Surplus Food"

Join the Army Of Food Savers!

HOME CANNING OUTFIT

Made In Five Minutes

ALL YOU NEED

A Wash Boiler

A False Bottom For It Made of laths or sticks or of corrugated tin with holes punched in it.

A Square of Cheese-cloth

To hold fruits or vegetables when dipping in to hot water.

A Kettle

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 26.

THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 24:1-21.
GOLDEN TEXT—As I live, saith the
Lord God, I have no pleasure in the
death of the wicked.—Ezekiel 33:11.

Many years after the kingdom of Israel was taken captive by the Assyrians, Judah was carried away to Babylon. Judah's captivity was in three stages, covering about twenty years. The first deportation was while Jehoiakim was king. Daniel and his friends went into captivity at this time (Dan. 1:1-6). The seventy years captivity dates from this time. The second deportation was while Jehoiachin reigned. Most likely Jehoiachin was carried away with this second company (Ezekiel 1:1-2). The third deportation, some twelve years after the second, is the one described in our lesson. At this time the greater part of the nation was removed to Babylon. Only the poor and unimportant were left. Jerusalem itself was destroyed at this time.

I. Jerusalem Besieged (vv. 1-3). Zedekiah owed his kingship to the king of Babylon (chapter 24:17), who appointed him to the throne after the removal of Jehoiakim. His name was changed from Mattaniah to Zedekiah. He was not a good man (24:19). Though having his position by the will of the king of Babylon, he rebelled against that king. He thought that by the aid of the surrounding nations, especially Egypt, he could throw off the yoke of Babylon. Jeremiah counseled submission, but the king refused. Nebuchadnezzar came in person with all his host and laid siege to Jerusalem, even building forts against it (v. 1). This siege lasted for about a year and a half. For a while during that period the Chaldean army withdrew because of the appearance of Pharaoh's army (Jer. 37:35). Shut off from help from without, the Jews soon were famishing for want of bread. The horrors of this famine were awful. For a description of it one should read the book of Lamentations. Mothers ate their own children (Lam. 4:10). The richest, even ladies in silken robes, wandered about searching for scraps in the dung heaps (Lam. 4:5-10). Their tongues clave to the roofs of their mouths, and their skins were dried up. Added to these horrors were murderous fights between parties among the Jews. Some wanted to surrender; others insisted upon holding out.

II. Zedekiah's Flight (vv. 4-7). At length the city was broken up, and the king and his warriors fled by night. His thought was to escape to the country beyond the Jordan. The Chaldean army overtook him, scattered his army, and carried Zedekiah to Riblah, where Nebuchadnezzar had his headquarters. Here judgment was passed upon him. In his trial it was shown that his solemn oath of allegiance to the Chaldeans had been broken, thus showing himself a traitor (II Chron. 36:13). As a punishment for his treachery his own sons were slain before him, his eyes put out (v. 7), and he himself carried to Babylon, where he remained a prisoner till his death (Jer. 52:11). In this we have a marvelous fulfillment of prophecy (Ezekiel 12:3), which says that Zedekiah shall be taken to Babylon and die there and yet not see the city. He could not see it because his eyes were out. Let us learn from this that which God says will surely come to pass, even though we cannot explain its details.

III. The Destruction of the City (vv. 8-10). Not only were the people taken captive, but the city itself was subjected to the utmost rigors of war. They plundered the house of the Lord, the palace and the houses of the rich, and then consigned them to the flames (v. 9). They even broke down the wall of Jerusalem (v. 10) and massacred many of the people (Lam. 2:3, 4).

IV. Disposition of the Inhabitants and the Contents of the Temple (vv. 11-21). 1. The inhabitants (vv. 11, 12). They were divided into two classes, those who had deserted to the Babylonians during the siege and those who were found inside of the city at the time it was taken. Many doubtless deserted to the Babylonians during this siege, as even Jeremiah was arrested on this charge (Jer. 38:18). The poor of the land were left to be vine dressers and husbandmen. The wealthy and influential were taken away, as they would be of value to the conquering nation; besides they would be a menace if left behind. The poor were left because pauper captives would be a burden.

Besides it was very undesirable for the land to lie in waste, as then they could not exact tribute from it. To that end encouragement was given by the Babylonians as "vineyards and fields" were given to the poor.

2. The contents of the temple (vv. 13-21). From the temple which had been twice plundered before (II Chron. 36:7, 10), such of gold, silver and bronze vessels as still remained were taken, even the great pillars of the molten sea. The captives and the treasure were delivered to Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah, where more than threescore of men were killed (vv. 19-21).

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's
Christian Temperance Union.)

FIND NEW USES.

Breweries lend themselves readily with little change to the manufacture of ice and for cold storage purposes. Packing plants and creameries and ice cream factories frequently succeed breweries. A former brewery in Aberdeen, Wash., is now canning clams. One in Spokane is manufacturing vinegar. In Olympia the brewery plant is being used in the dairy products business, while in Bellingham the farmers got together and bought the brewery to use for a co-operative creamery. A former brewery in Seattle, the largest in the state, is remodeled for the manufacture of a fine grade of table sirup from cracked rice, and denatured alcohol will be produced as a by-product. The Coors' brewery of Golden, Colo., is successfully manufacturing malted milk in a portion of the plant, the remainder being used in the production from Colorado clay of a fine porcelain. It is impossible to give in detail the entire list of transformations, but the products being turned out in former breweries include in addition to the articles already mentioned, yeast, dry cells, soap, chemicals, moving picture films, paint, varnish and loganberry juice.

AT FEARFUL COST.

England has at last waked up to the ravages made on her finances by drink. A writer in the Christian of London informs us that since the war began the liquor trade has used up the labor of lifting 60,000,000 tons; that the great Pyramid of Egypt could have been pulled down and reset three times over by the labor used in landing the drink stuff at the London docks. This amounts to more than all the rest of the unloading together. With regard to food, it is said there would have been three and a half million more tons of food but for the traffic. From every home an amount equal to a pound has been stolen daily since the war began. The labor is considered equivalent to the whole of the United Kingdom having stood idle for a hundred days.

The war savings committee has been preaching economy to ladies in their dress, and discovers now that two and a half million dollars are squandered daily for a drink that damages health.—Louisiana Ah'muty Nash, in the Union Signal.

IN ARKANSAS.

The mayor of Little Rock thus testifies to the success of prohibition: "Merchants in ten lines of business in my city have consulted and testified that their collections are far better this year than last. The sales sheets of many retail dealers show a steady increase in the amount of business done, while the records of the chamber of commerce show a steady increase in the number of carload shipments of all kinds. The post office reports an increase in business of \$390,543.63—which is considered phenomenal for a post office in a town the size of Little Rock. Bank deposits show an increase of \$3,500,000; bank clearings, of over \$11,000,000. Savings accounts far exceed in number those of any previous year. The referee in bankruptcy says there is no business in his line."

A CEREBRAL POISON.

Alcohol is specifically and to all intents and purposes a cerebral poison. It seizes with its disorganizing energy upon the brain, that mysterious part whose steady and undisturbed action holds man in true and responsible relations with his family, with society, and with God; and it is this fearful fact that gives to government and society their tremendous interest in the question.—Youmans on Alcohol.

NEED A CORONER.

Instead of a national liquor commission to study the liquor problem, as advocated by the wets, it is suggested that a coroner's jury would fit the case better.

SLAVES OF DRUG HABIT.

The New York World is authority for the statement that in New York there are 200,000 slaves to the drug habit.

BUILDINGS IN USE.

Of 335 saloons in Portland, Ore., in 1915, only 21 are vacant. Many saloon shacks and shanties have been replaced by substantial buildings rented at increased rents.

FAVORS PROHIBITION.

The Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware association, with a membership of 4,200, has placed itself on record as favoring nation-wide prohibition.

TERSELY AND FORCEFULLY PUT.

"Scientists have proved that alcohol, after its first exhilaration, is a form of 'knock-out drops' that puts the real, civilized man out of business, releasing the primitive, latent savage."

This pronouncement is from the "How to Be Healthy" department of the Life Extension Institute. The Institute is counseled by a large scientific board of eminent authorities, including Prof. Irving Fisher, chairman hygiene reference board; Gen. William C. Gorgas, consultant on sanitation.

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

By DOROTHY PERKINS

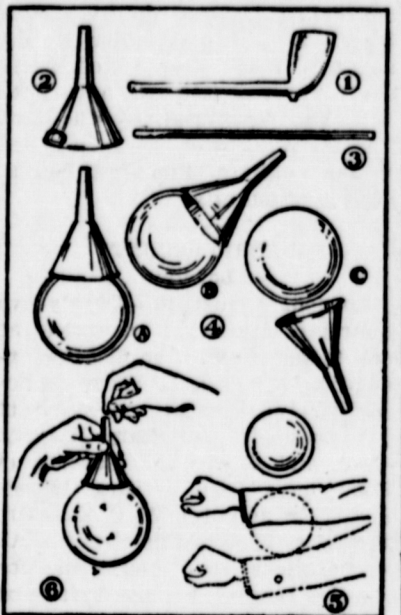
(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

SOAP BUBBLE FUN.

It is not necessary to have special soap or a patent blower to blow bubbles successfully. There is nothing better than castile or ivory soap for a solution, and a clay pipe like that in Fig. 1, which can be bought at a drug store, is as good as any blower on the market. But for large bubbles, the finest sort of a blower is a tin funnel about 2½ inches in diameter (Fig. 2). Probably your mother has one in her pantry. Another blower which you will find handy is a short lemonade straw (Fig. 3).

To make up the solution, shave the soap into a pan of warm water, putting in as much soap as the water will dissolve.

To make a bubble with the tin funnel, place the end into the solution,



then lift it out gently, and if it is covered with a film blow upon the small end and a bubble will appear. Steps A, B and C (Fig. 4) indicate how to release the bubble by inverting the funnel and tossing the bubble out of it.

Fig. 5 shows how to bounce a bubble upon your arm. By dropping your arm slightly as the bubble descends, as indicated by the dotted lines, the bubble will land with less shock.

Fig. 6 shows how you can drop tacks into the funnel spout without bursting the bubble.

Place several glass tumblers upon a table, and blow a bubble upon each



(Fig. 7), then add other tumblers and see how many bubbles you can place before the first ones burst.

Fig. 8 shows how to blow one bubble within another. First blow a large bubble on a pie tin having a depth of one-quarter inch of solution in it. Blow the bubble as you raise the funnel, then turn the funnel sideways and slide it off of the bubble. The inner bubble is blown with a lemonade straw.

If you have two clay pipes, you can blow two bubbles, and then by bringing them together cause them to unite in one large bubble (Fig. 10).

Fig. 11 shows the steps required to blow a bubble over a spool. After



blowing this bubble you can place a smaller one inside on top of the spool (C, Fig. 11). A small doll's head can be enclosed in a bubble, as shown in Fig. 12, and there are many other tricks which can be carried out.

INCIDENT IN GREAT CANNING CAMPAIGN



All persons are urged to save as much food as possible by "putting it up" when it is comparatively low priced. Illustration shows a tray of packed jars ready to be placed in a homemade water bath outfit.

An Important Function.



The Dentist—That tooth is so far gone I'll have to crown it.
The Patient—And will it cost me very much for the coronation ceremonies?—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Convinced.

The cynic views with grief profound
Deception everywhere.
He says he knows the world is round
Because it isn't square.
—Washington Star.

Footwork.

Hyker—Shuffles tells me he has a new money making movement on foot.
Pyker—So? What kind of movement is it?
Hyker—He's giving dancing lessons.
—Exchange.

Friend Mary Again.

Mary had a little lamb,
A very few thin slices—
For that was all she could afford
At the prevailing prices.
—Philadelphia Press

Wrong Shop.



The Delinquent—I'd pay you if I could. It's no crime to be poor, is it?
The Office Man—Really, sir, you should submit that question to our legal department. I'm the credit man.
—Boston Globe.

Some Grievance!

The railroad official invited the stern citizen to communicate his troubles.
"I want you to give orders," demanded the visitor, "that the engineer of the express which passes through Elm Grove at about 11:55 be restrained from blowing his whistle on Sunday mornings."
"Impossible!" exploded the official. "What prompts you to make such a ridiculous request?"
"Well, you see," explained the citizen in an undertone, "our pastor preaches until he hears the whistle blow, and that confounded express was twenty minutes late last Sunday."—The Lamb.

HOW To Deal With the Clothes Moth

AT this season of the year the tiny, yellowish moth which is seen occasionally fitting about the light at night is an indication to the housekeeper that clothes moths are beginning their work of destruction. In other words, egg laying by these little moths is now under way, and within a month the eating of woollens and furs by the tiny caterpillars coming from these eggs may be anticipated.

The moths which are thus attracted to the lamps at night or fly away from garments or portieres when these are handled do not themselves eat anything and could not eat if they wanted to, as they have no biting or chewing mouth parts. The destruction, as every housekeeper knows, is occasioned entirely by the tiny larvae working underneath scanty webs or in the little cases made from particles of the garments on which they feed, webbed together by a whitish silk.

As early as possible in the season all woollens, furs, etc., the use of which can be dispensed with should be put away in safe storage for the summer. Before being packed away such articles should be thoroughly brushed and beaten and if possible exposed to the strong sunlight for several hours out of doors. The brushing is very important in order to remove the eggs or young larvae which may have escaped notice. Articles so cleaned and sunned should then be put away in mothproof containers. Materials which cannot be thus put away should be given the same thorough cleaning and reinspection during the summer, preferably every two weeks. In no case should such examinations be at intervals of greater than three weeks or a month.

Woolen clothing, furs, etc., may be packed away safely for the summer by inclosing them in several wrappings of paper or in well made bags of cotton or linen cloth or in paper sacks, which can be tied or otherwise securely fastened to prevent ingress of the moths. In these packages can be placed such repellents as tobacco dust, camphor, naphthalene cones or balls, cedar chips, etc. The odors of these substances are disagreeable to the parent moths and act as a repellent, but they will not kill eggs or larvae which may be inclosed in the packages; hence the necessity of the thorough-going cleaning and airing prior to packing away. The same precautions are needed with cedar chests and wardrobes.

The best means of protection from clothes moths and a method now available in all larger towns are the refrigerating rooms provided for that purpose in practically all storage warehouses, and the adoption of this method is strongly recommended.

Rugs or carpets put away for the summer should be first thoroughly cleaned on both sides and beaten and then wrapped up in tight rolls protected by wrapping with tar paper. The additional covering or baling with burlap is not necessary except where the rolls or bales are to be transported or will require considerable handling.

Fame's Brief Life.

One thing is certain in regard to fame, for most of us it will be very brief in itself; for all of us it will be transient in our enjoyment of it. When death has dropped the curtain we shall hear no more applause, and, though we fondly dream that it will continue after we have left the stage, we do not realize how quickly it will die away in silence while the audience turns to look at the new actor and the next scene. Our position in society will be filled as soon as it is vacated and our name remembered only for a moment, except, please God, by a few who have learned to love us not because of fame, but because we have helped them and done them some good.—Henry van Dyke.

DRYING VEGETABLES.

How to Preserve Them Successfully by a New Method.

Mrs. H. B. Fullerton and Mrs. Nellie F. Snyder, two experts on canning and preserving, have prepared the following formula for drying fruits, vegetables and other food products:

Begin the temperature for small fruits and corn low, at 100, and gradually increase to 175, being careful not to burn. For all other fruits and vegetables start at 175, work downward and close at 100.

In average climates eight to twelve hours will be required, but where the moisture is great or much dampness prevails a longer time will be required for drying. Usually it takes from eight to ten hours to dry perfectly. Then the products should be thrown together, away from the heat, and stirred occasionally to go through a sweat, so to speak, and then placed in paper cartons and kept in a dry place.

Here are directions for caring for incubators:

After the hatching season is over for chickens do not let incubators remain idle, but make extra trays, have the doors partly open and use them as dryers.

Sun drying can be done in the old fashioned way, but will take from three to five days longer in ordinary climates near the water. During the close of the last period stir and let go through sweating.

How to Get Rid of Troublesome Rose Insects Easily.

The rose slug in the fly state is shiny black, about a fifth of an inch in length, usually found on the under side of the leaves or flying from bush to bush. About the 1st of June the first young slugs hatch and increase during the month. They are pale green, almost transparent and feed on the leaves, which look as if they had been burned. Dry slaked lime scattered over the leaves while they are wet with dew is said to be effective. Syringing the plants daily for eight days with fish oil soap (one pound dissolved in eight gallons of water) when the flies first appear will keep most of them away.

The rose chafer or rose bug is a small beetle with a slender body tapering at both ends, about three-eighths of an inch in length, covered with a yellow ashen down. They usually appear the middle of June and are troublesome from four to six weeks. They should be destroyed by shaking them off into a pan of kerosene oil.

GUARDSMEN ARE ADEPT RAILROAD BUILDERS



Photo by American Press Association.

Guardsmen quickly pick up the business of railroad construction. At a camp "somewhere on Long Island, New York," guardsmen are shown laying ties of a railroad on which food will be brought to the camp.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Clover Bottom
Clover Bottom, August 20.—Elmer Click attempted suicide by cutting his throat. It is thought the act was precipitated by fear that he would have to go to war. He has been in ill health for months. He cut three ugly gashes in his neck which were sewed up by Drs. B. F. Robinson and Allison Baker.—Lucy Dean visited her sister, Almer Hunter on Red Lick from the 17th to the 19th of this month.—Laura Hays has returned from McKee where she went to place her two oldest daughters, Misses Gertrude and Farrie Hays, in school.—Miss Ruby Hayes of Berea and two of Green Hayes' sons of Gray Hawk have been visiting their grandpa, W. J. Hayes the past week.—School is progressing nicely at Long Branch with Miss Buford Engle as teacher.—The child of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Engle is rapidly recovering from a long spell of sickness.—A man by the name of Jewel has drilled two wells for oil in this county; one at Pat Mays' and one at Robert Abrams'. They report both dry and he is now sinking the third well on the land of M. H. Smith on Clover Bottom.

Foxtown
Foxtown, August 18.—The school at this place is progressing nicely, with John Roark of Welchburg as teacher.—Messrs. Tom Cox, Gent Cox, Henry Isaacs, J. C. McKinney and J. B. Fox are working for the Turkey Foot Co.—Columbus Bishop and family of Clay County have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Felty this week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fox, a fine boy, a few days ago.—Ben Felty is on the sick list.—The oil men are still drilling in this vicinity. They have started a well on J. H. Webb's farm.—Jas. H. Webb of Drip Rock is visiting here this week.—John McKinney of this place is mining coal for John W. Gabbard of Sand Lick.—Crops are fine in this part of the county.—Wm. McKinney of Livingston is here working for Turkey Foot Co.—H. H. Fox and son, Floyd, just returned from Cincinnati, O. They report a nice time.

Carico
Carico, August 20.—There will be preaching at Flat Top the first Sunday in September by Mikel Riley.—Corn crops are fine in these parts.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Faubus, a fine girl the 17th inst., named Mabel.—Corn is selling at \$2.00 a bushel here and can't be bought at that.—Canning is all the go with the ladies here.—Messrs. A. Baker, Luther Little, H. F. Dean were attending Squire Baker's court last Monday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Hines recently, a fine girl named Tisha.—Mrs. Eliza Craft is no better.—Several of the farmers are attending County Court at McKee today.

Bond
Bond, August 20.—We are having some very dry weather which is injuring corn some.—The singing school at Green Hill, conducted by Philip Cornett, will close Sunday.—The Rev. J. W. McNamara is expected to begin a series of meetings at Green Hill tonight. Everybody invited to attend as brother McNamara is an able minister.—Messrs. Brown and Darnelle of this place are planning to go to Akron, O., to work. Mr. Brown is a machinist, and Mr. Darnelle an engineer in the big mill of Bond & Foley Lumber Company.—Mrs. Nola Burns died Monday, August 13, of consumption. She leaves a husband and little baby boy. We extend our sympathy to her bereaved family.—D. R. Allen's little infant daughter is very ill with scrofula.—W. J. Howard and sons returned home Monday from Ohio, where they have been working for some time.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey has been visiting relatives on Pigeon Roost the past two days.—George Langdon and W. H. Davis and family of Pond Lick attended Sunday School at Pigeon Roost Sunday.—Monroe Pennington, who has had typhoid, is much improved.—The County Board of Education, in

session August 11, employed Susie Watson as assistant teacher to help in our school at Pigeon Roost.

Gray Hawk
Gray Hawk, August 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bales of Montana are visiting Mrs. Bales' mother, Mrs. Pauline Judd.—All the cases of typhoid fever in the Gray Hawk hospital are well and have gone home, except Bessie Tinscher and she is improving fast. Dr. R. E. Bartlett is a fine doctor for fever.—W. A. and John Hunter have the contract to furnish twelve thousand feet of lumber to build the Jackson County Fair Ground at Annville. We are expecting to have one of the best fairs in the State. Everybody seems to be interested.—Our school opened the 7th of August with sixty-four students in attendance and others wanting to come, but could not be taken on account of the grade not going below the sixth. We hope to have more grades next year.—Married, Chester Edwards and Nora Welch, both of Gray Hawk. We wish them both a long and happy life.

ESTILL COUNTY
Locust Branch
Locust Branch, August 19.—George Richardson returned to his home from Cincinnati, O., to attend his birthday celebration. Arrangements were made for the party the morning before. The crowd arrived about 7:30, and leaving about 11:00 p. m. It was large both in number and social functions. The opening of the party was a "Patriotic Address" by the Rev. Obert Richardson, followed by an address by J. W. Richardson. A song was sung by the crowd, then games were played. We never saw young folks enjoy themselves more. The weather being pleasant, the lawn was decorated and everything moved off pleasantly. At the close of the program refreshments were served.

Irvine
Irvine, August 15.—W. H. Miller and J. P. McCollough have been accepted for Fort Benjamin Harrison training camp.—Games and lots of good things was the program Saturday afternoon at the birthday party of little Miss Mabel Ballard.—Eight boy scouts hiked over to Clay City, Monday and returned Tuesday, none the worse for the trip.—Ben Wiseman, on examining trial before Judge David Newton, was bound over to the December term of the grand jury in the sum of \$2,500 on the charge of murdering Ben. F. Meberly on August 4.—This county's exemption board is sending out calls for 280 more men to obtain its quota of 107. From the first number, it is understood, only a small percentage was accepted.

OWSLEY COUNTY
Scoville
Scoville, August 17.—Misses Nellie and Lizzie Judd attended the fair at Lexington last week.—Miss Fannie Flanery was the guest of Miss Hattie Neace near Booneville last week.—Miss Maude McIntyre gave her friends a social Tuesday night. They reported a nice time.—Mrs. Isaac Hacker and daughter, Bessie, were the guests of her father, Daglon Ray of Major, Sunday.—Messrs. Lazarus Rowland and Clayton Bonds made a flying trip to Hazard, recently.—Clayton Rowland left August the 9th for White Star where he is teaching school.—The Rev. Will Marcum will preach at Clifty the fourth Saturday night and Sunday in this month.

Earnestville
Earnestville, August 20.—The Rev. J. S. Ward preached at Sturgeon church last Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19.—Mrs. Mollie Gabbard visited her brother at Booneville last Saturday and Sunday.—Sidney Caudill is very ill with typhoid.—The little infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Abston died last Saturday night and was buried in the Rowland graveyard Sunday. Funeral services by the Rev. Wm. Marcum.—Robert Gabbard went to West Virginia Sunday to work for

English Company.—Misses Viola Zimmerton and Manda Porter of Mason, O., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McQueen for the past few days, have returned to their homes.—C. T. Gabbard attended court at McKee, Jackson County, Monday.—The teachers' institute convened at Booneville, Monday.

BELL COUNTY
Pineville
Pineville, August 17.—Prof. Booth of Richmond is holding a successful Teachers' Institute with Bell County teachers this week.—Our city schools will begin their work September 3. We have a splendid group of teachers for the grades as well as for the High School.—Mrs. James Morgan and son, after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pitman, returned to her home at Manchester, Monday.—It is reported that John Cox, a former resident of this place, was killed in the mines of the Wallins Creek Coal Co.—Mrs. B. F. Johnson has had as her guest, Miss Minnie Perkins of Middlesboro.—Frank M. Livengood of Berea was here Tuesday visiting friends.

MADISON COUNTY
Coyle
Coyle, August 18.—The weather still continues dry and everything is needing rain very much.—The revival closed at Speedwell last night with twelve additions to the church.—Mr. and Mrs. Millard Edwards of Estill County spent Saturday and Sunday with their parents, Jack Edwards.—James Powell is having a new barn built and will soon be completed.—Mrs. Jim Hindrick and children of Richmond were the guests of Mrs. Will Hindrick from Saturday until Monday of last week.—We think the new serial is going to be fine.

Kingston
Kingston, August 20.—Misses Bess and Hazel Gabbard of Berea are spending a number of days at the home of their uncle, M. B. Flanery, while their father and mother are attending a Bible Conference at Winona Lake, Indiana.—Mrs. Jimmie Baker and children of Berea are visiting Mrs. E. B. Warford.—William Dean, who has been in training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, is visiting his parents.—Arch Flanery of Kalamazoo, Mich., spent part of last week at the home of his uncle, M. B. Flanery.—Miss Annette Nelson of Paducah is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Boen.—The community meeting was well attended last Wednesday night. These meetings are held every third Wednesday night in each month, at the Kingston High School building. These meetings are inspiring and everybody should attend. There are always some very efficient speakers on the program and good music.—Farmers are very much in distress, with no rain since the 16th of July.—Mr. and Mrs. Curt Lane went to Kirby Knob Sunday to see Elmer Click who is ill.

KNOX COUNTY
Barbourville
Barbourville, August 17.—A shooting took place here between men of color, resulting in the wounding of two.—Some of our citizens are interested in the big oil company known as the Majestic Oil Company, a \$2,000,000 concern, made up of Kentuckians and New Yorkers.—Our school year will open September 3 with the following as faculty: H. M. Oldfield, supt., Bertha V. King, Wm. C. Faulkner, Mary Ligon, Elizabeth Whaley, Ota V. Barton, Zella Pelly, Catherine McSpadden, Lallah R. Johnson, Lou Faulkner, Dorothea Brown, Nancye Faulkner.—Five more wells will soon be put down in this county by the Weaver Oil Company.

LESLIE COUNTY
Hyden
Hyden, August 16.—Our Graded School began Monday with R. E. Lytle, Principal, and the following teachers: the Misses Lyda Buyer, Sophia O. Sutton and Essie Lewis. The Rev. W. B. Buyer conducted the opening devotional exercises. Mr. Lewis, chairman of the Board, gave a good talk.—We have two teachers for our high school this year and they began their work Monday.—Miss Edna Ray is spending some time in Perry County with friends.—Miss Eva Pace returned home.—J. J. Asher is doing great work in the Moonlight Schools.—Only 31 of the 102 examined by the local Exemption of this county were accepted for service and three of these have filed exemption papers.

MCCRERY COUNTY
Stearns
Stearns, August 17.—The local Board on the selective draft was at work Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. 81 of the men were found unfit physically and 88 of the remainder filed claims for exemption.

13 did not report for examination.—The epidemic of typhoid in our midst is declared by the State Sanitary Engineer not due to pollution of our city water.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Trent took a trip north for their vacation.—Mrs. T. L. Upton is enjoying a visit from her aunt, Mrs. Nellie B. Oldham of Knoxville, Tenn.—Mrs. J. E. Butler is improving nicely after an operation for appendicitis.—Mrs. Geo. Humble is being visited by her mother, Mrs. R. J. Curd of Wilmore.

HARLAN COUNTY
Harlan
Harlan, August 17.—We have the prospects in J. W. Carroll, of Pineville, for an up-to-date machine shop to be installed in the old electric light plant.—Harlan County has completed the list for the national army.—A cold-blooded murder occurred in the City Pool Hall Saturday night when Marion Hunter was shot thru the left temple and instantly killed by Joe Chapman.—Jas. M. Hoskins recently appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, left Friday to take up his duties there.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kinser died Tuesday night and was taken to Rose Hill, Va., for burial.—The Rev. Thomas W. Croxton has been called to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church of our city.

LAUREL COUNTY
London
London, August 16.—Twenty-five Laurel County boys answered the call to service with no plea for exemption.—Prof. J. L. Yaden is doing nicely since his operation at the Pennington Infirmary Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chesnut of Bond have been visiting friends here.—Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Kehr are Frankfort visitors this week.—All preparations are being made for the big Laurel County Fair next week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tanner entertained as their guests, Mrs. Arna Norville of Corbin and Mrs. Logan Storm of Keavy the latter part of the week.—The Rev. Mr. Martin substituted for the Rev. Mr. Overly and held the Quarterly Conference in the M. E. Church Sunday.

PULASKI COUNTY
Somerset
Somerset, August 17.—Many oil men are visiting this section and

prospects look good for early developments.—Dr. Brent Weddle, formerly of Nancy, has moved to town and will occupy the offices of Dr. Parker.—Each day the women of the Pulaski County Red Cross are at work in their new quarters on Columbia street.—C. N. Wright of Chicago gave two interesting addresses in our city on last Saturday. He is connected with the Ky. S. S. Association.—Four of our boys received commissions at Ft. Benjamin Harrison: Paul Dexheimer, Captain of Cavalry, Wm. Obenchain, Captain of Field Artillery, Dr. R. G. Richardson, 2nd Lieut. of Inf., and Walter K. Hines, 2nd Lieut. Inf. We are proud of these boys.

BEREA REUNION IN PULASKI COUNTY
One of the most successful gatherings ever held in Pulaski County was at the Walnut Grove school house last Saturday, August 18th. It was a reunion of former Berea students from Pulaski County and a meeting of the Walnut Grove district patrons, and pupils from neighboring schools.

About nine o'clock the crowd began to gather by all the modern and ancient means of travel — on foot, mule-back, wagon, buggy and automobile.

A full program had been very carefully arranged and a sumptuous dinner prepared that bountifully fed more than five hundred hungry people.

Berea's delegation that contributed to the program were Dean and Mrs. McAllister, Secretary and Mrs. Vaughn, and Dean Clark. Pulaski's contribution to the program was a speech on agriculture by W. C. Wilson, the county agent, and a former Berea student, and a religious address by the Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, late candidate for governor on the Republican ticket.

Every phase of rural, educational, social, agricultural, and religious life was discussed. All the speakers of the day were of one opinion — that the crowd was the most attentive and responsive they had addressed this year.

The next question that arises in your mind is, who is the motor power behind such an affair? Two Berea students of course, — Edward Cook of the College Department, and a leader of our Mountain Volunteer Band, and Miss Lena Isaacs of our Normal Department.

They have a lively Sunday School of nearly a hundred interested scholars, and Mr. Cook has organized a troop of Boy Scouts that are wide awake and full of enthusiasm. Miss Isaacs is planning to organize a Mothers' Club within a few days, which will be a power for education in the Walnut Grove District.

May our Mountain Volunteer Band bring out every year such spirits as Edward Cook and Lena Isaacs, and may a thousand communities be blessed as the Walnut Grove community is blessed.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Three Links
Three Links, August 18.—The Rev. Mr. Durham preached an interesting sermon at Big Hill, Sunday.—Wm. Hampton and Lawrence Abrams of Middletown, O., were home to be examined for selective service last week. Hampton failed to pass before the board but Abrams passed. Rev. Geo. Childress has just finished an eight-day singing school at Three Links which has been a great help to the whole community and we congratulate Mr. Childress for his splendid service.—Several of the boys have been called from this place before the county board for examination for selective service and most all have passed that board.—Quite a lot left last week for Hamilton and Middletown, O., seeking work.—Cassius Johnson has returned from Ohio where he has been employed.—Hayes Smith was in this part the last of the week collecting taxes.—Mrs. Ethel Phillips, wife of Talmage Phillips, departed this life August 15. Death was caused by that dreaded disease, consumption. She leaves a husband and two children, two brothers and two sisters as well as a host of friends and relatives who are shocked at the death of Ethel. Her last words were that she was ready and willing to go. She was laid to rest in the family grave yard at this place. The Rev. George Childress held the services at the cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard
Hazard, August 16.—The following Perry County men received commissions at Fort Benjamin Harrison: Frank Horn, 1st Lieut. and Willis W. Reeves, 2nd Lieut. — On investigation.

(Continued on Page Five)

PUBLIC SALE OF Land, Crops and Stock

As agents of W. L. Todd, deceased, we will sell publicly to the highest and best bidder at his late residence 3 miles south-east of Paint Lick, Kentucky

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1917

Commencing at 10:00 A. M.

358 1-4 acres of Blue Grass land which will be cut into small farms from 40 to 80 acres, which will be sold separately, then two or more together.

Three tracts of Timber Land situated 3 miles west of Berea with very fine timber not cut over.

On Wednesday September 12, 1917

we will sell all the personal property owned by W. L. Todd, deceased, consisting of crops, stock, farm implements, including a horse power threshing outfit.

The timber on these tracts will be offered separately then with the land.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. For information call on

JAMES A. or G. B. TODD, Agents
Paint Lick, Ky.

For Satisfaction and Quality Use

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT HAS NO EQUAL